ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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## Free Dyes But Not Free Textiles?

A textile manufacturer who dreads the importation of German calicoes and demands protection for his domestic products, but is unwilling that the dye industry should receive similar Government aid as suggested in the licensing system, has rushed into print, and the "New York Times," which loves a free trade argument gives prominence to his views, and as usual tells only one side of the story. E. S. Graves, vice-president of the Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I., says:

> "The argument has been made clear, and seems to be unanswerable, that textile manufacturers will be seriously handicapped for many years to come if finished goods of foreign make shall be permitted to fill our market demands. It is not a question of the protection of manufacturers of domestic dyes. It is not a question of governmental policy in respect to the great chemical industry. It is a vital question as to the attitude of the Government in preventing serious harm to the great and widely established textile interests of the country, pending an effort to foster and promote a domestic chemical industry.

Mr. Graves is that type of man, evidently, who thinks of himself first, last and all the time. In arguing for his personal interests he seeks to destroy the American dye industry and leave this country crippled in case of war. He has no consideration for others and like the men who rush the boats when the ship is sinking he would save himself at any cost. Not satisfied with arguments in favor of German dyes which he says American textile interests must have, he takes up the cause of the importers, saying:

> The importers have had long years of experience; they are thoroughly familiar with the varying needs of the many manufacturers, and it would be unwise and perilous to fetter them in the resumption of imports of needed commodities.

We hope that "Captain" Francis P. Garvan will be standing at the gangway with loaded revolver ready to meet the onslaught when this selfish crew makes the rush. They have already dragged the licensing system into politics, aroused dissensions in Republican ranks, encouraged German agents to renew their attacks on the Chemical Foundation, and now propose to open the doors wide to the entry of German dyes in competition with American products which they will undersell even if they must offer German colors below cost. That is plainly what certain textile interests want.

But when the American dye industry is dead, there will be no more "cheap" German dyes, and these same textile interests will pay for their mistake very dearly. Prices will soar as they have in times past when there were no dyes made here to compete with German imports. Do not forget the treachery of the Germans who have made their trade record as crimson as their battlefields.

The lack of logic in the textile argument is further emphasized by the fact that any dyes needed by any industry, and not obtainable here, can be imported under the license system, in whatever quantities desired. The sentiment in the textile trade should be favorable to giving the dye industry a chance to develop, and thereby help to protect the United States from future aggressions by hostile nations, if for no other reason than that the textile manufacturers may need American dyes again as badly as during the recent war.

## Labor Problems

The arbitrary action of labor unions in striking against conditions which they say are unjust, without conferring with employers or consenting to arbitration of the matters complained of, has been felt more or less keenly by certain drug and chemical houses, recently. In some cases there was no intimation of dissatisfaction until a committee of the employees called upon the management and demanded higher wages and shorter hours which it was flatly declared must take effect immediately or the men would walk out. When their demands were refused they quit work. The leader of one group of New York City strikers was a man of family who had been given work early in the summer because he said his wife and children were starving.

Many of the workers complained of high prices, and at the same time other labor unions were holding up Government supplies sent to New York for sale at reasonable rates, because Deputy Commissioner of Markets, Edwin J. O'Malley, would not employ extra men to lift boxes onto trucks at the pier. A walking delegate would not allow the men on the barges to put the boxes on the trucks although the tailboards extended over the barge. He said the barge men could only put them on the pier. Another union must then lift them onto the trucks. The drivers were not allowed to do this. They could only drive. So men of another union were employed to load the trucks. The union theory is still that the less work a man does, the more work there will be for others. Is not this theory largely responsible for high prices? It takes so many men to handle a commodity that the cost is in many cases double what it should be before the goods reach the consumer. In the case cited above the barge men were paid 60 cents an hour for handling the boxes while on the barge; the men who put them on the trucks were paid one cent for each box; the truck and driver cost $32 a day.

Merchants know that the delivery of merchandise after it reaches the city is often as big an item of expense as the freight rate from the factory. In Chicago a great saving was effected by building an underground belt line that delivers freight in the basement of wholesale houses and department stores. The tunnel was the outgrowth of the teamsters strike which paralyzed the business interests of the city, some years ago. A similar system of freight delivery in New York might be effective in bringing lower prices for necessities, especially foodstuffs which are handled many times by many unions before reaching the consumer.

### PROPOSES TAX ON MANUFACTURES

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The imposition of a tax on all manufactures except those of foodstuffs in lieu of the present consumption taxes is proposed by Representative Jefferis of Nebraska in a bill just introduced in Congress.

The measure calls for the repeal of the taxes on toilet preparations included in section 907, as well as the taxes on other articles sold by drug stores included in sections 900 to 907, and the taxes on soft drinks, tobacco and motion pictures, and the substitution therefor of a tax of one-half of one per cent on all manufactures.

Mr. Jefferis has secured figures from the Department of Commerce showing the results of the 1914 census of manufactures. Exclusive of foodstuffs, manufactures that year amounted to $19,584,609,000, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent would amount to $97,923,545. Inasmuch as the value of manufactures has increased greatly within the past five years, Mr. Jefferis believes that his proposed tax would raise at least $100,000,000 a year.

The advantages of such a tax, as set forth by the Congressman, are that the cost of collection would be far lower than the cost of collecting the present taxes; that retail merchants would be relieved from the necessity of keeping records of taxable merchandise sold, and the public would no longer have to "dig" for an extra penny or nickel every time a purchase was made.

### LONGWORTH DEFENDS TARIFF BILL

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 22.—"Our coal-tar chemical industry is doomed to destruction, and that right speedily," declared Representative Longworth today in taking up the report of the House Committee on Ways and Means, urging the immediate passage of the dye tariff and licensing bill. "The moment the peace treaty is ratified the various war boards which have exercised certain powers with regard to licensing importations of dyestuffs cease to operate, and our only barrier against world competition will be our present entirely inadequate tariff protection. To double the duties, as this bill does substantially, will not avail. To triple them or quadruple them will fall short of meeting the conditions that will soon be upon us. The German trust would laugh at a duty of 500 per cent, for its immediate object is not so much to sell its vast accumulated stores of dyes at a profit but to overwhelm and destroy our baby industry so that in a few years it may sell its goods here at whatever profit it pleases."

The Bayonne Chemical Co., Inc., has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities $46,311 and assets $35,000.

# Menthol and Camphor Prices Soaring

## *Genuine Crop Shortage and Control by Japanese Monopoly Bureau Cause Scarcity in United States*

BOTH menthol and camphor in their present growing scarcity, advancing prices and the manner in which they are well controlled under the thumb of the Japanese Monopoly Bureau, show a marked degree of similarity. During the last five or six years the Japanese, realizing that they were the only factor in producing these two products for the markets of the world, have tightened their grip upon them and given special attention to world distribution with the idea of price maintenance. The shrewd policy of the monopoly, coupled with genuine crop shortages and labor unrest for the last year or two, has driven prices skyward in London and in the United States.

An examination of the accompanying charts shows that the real price advances have taken place during the last year and a half. The influenza epidemic of last year, which swept over the whole world, was a big factor in the skyrocket movement of prices, and there is little doubt that the upward trend would have been far more gradual had not the scourge created an almost insatiable demand for almost every chemical and drug on the entire list. Both menthol and camphor hit a peak late in 1918 and early in 1919 which really marked the top figure caused by the epidemic. Price fluctuations, following the decline of the disease, naturally showed a downward tendency as demand eased off but, early in the present year, the depleted condition of stocks in Japan soon arrested the idea of lower prices and, as the figures for shipments out of the Orient advanced, quotations in this market moved upward until the present levels have been reached.

There is one notable difference between menthol and camphor prices which is interesting. While menthol has moved upward during the past six months to a point considerably above the highest figure ruling at the time of the epidemic, camphor is at present still below the peak quotation of 1918. The explanation is given by the fact that the demand for camphor was heavier and the scarcity acute, while there was a larger supply of menthol in comparison, and the demand was far less active. The following figures show the situation:

| | Menthol | Camphor |
|---|---|---|
| Highest Price in 1918 | $6.75 | $4.00 (Average) |
| Lowest Price in 1918 | 3.10 | .70 |
| Lowest Price in 1919 | 5.40 | 2.50 |
| Highest Price in 1919 | 8.75 | 3.30 |
| Present Prices | 8.75 | 3.30 |

### Future of Menthol Stocks

It is in March that the farmers can figure the coming season's holdings. That is, the 1919 crop, according to the number of plants, was estimated at about 580,000 lbs., combined oil and crystal. This expected crop was decreased 30 per cent by bad weather, according to cable information recently received.

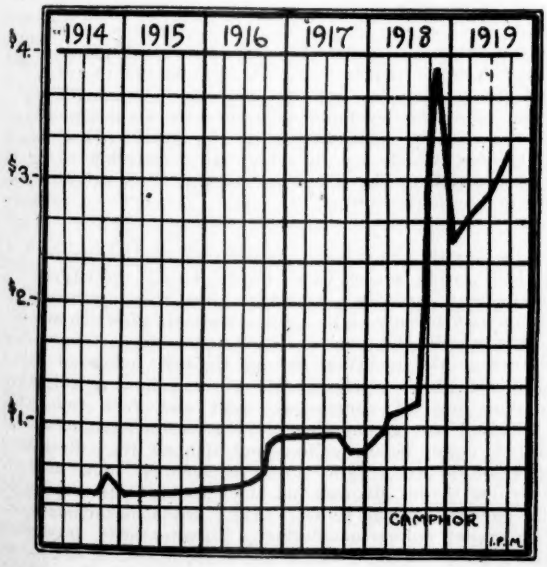
In March, 1919, after the manufacture of the 1918 crop of menthol and peppermint oil, the following stocks were available for export, as well as for home consumption in Japan. The figures given are combined for menthol and peppermint oil: Suzuki held 150,000 lbs.; Yazawa held 200,000 lbs.; Kobayashi held 130,000 lbs., and others held 150,000 lbs. This makes a total of 630,000 lbs. held in March, 1919.

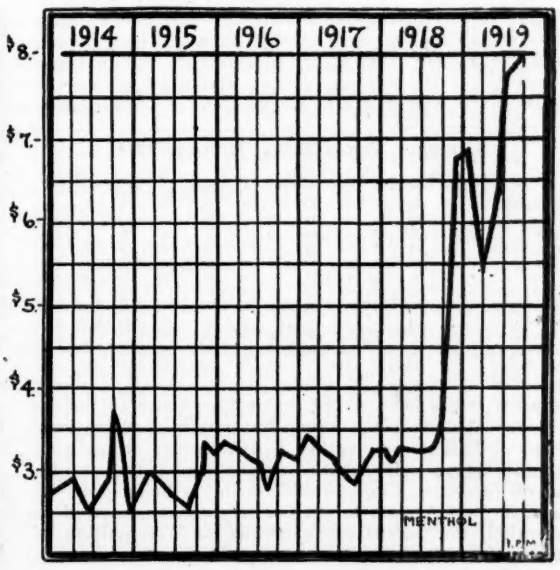
The average yearly yield of menthol crystal and oil in normal years, had been about 1,000,000 lbs. In the manufacture of the crop 50 per cent is given to menthol crystal and 50 per cent to peppermint oil.

An import house in New York, which specializes in menthol, made the following statement to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS recently:

"Now the outlook for the present indicates that up to January of 1921, which includes both the manu-

FLUCTUATIONS IN CAMPHOR AND MENTHOL PRICES



facture of the 1918 and 1919 crops, Japan will have to supply the entire world's needs with the 630,000 lbs., the manufacture of March, 1919, plus the new crop of 408,000 lbs., which will be manufactured next year up to March, 1920, making a total of 1,038,000 lbs. of menthol crystal and peppermint oil, to be distributed over the two-year period.

"Our recent cable tells us that there is about 300,000 lbs. of peppermint oil and crystal combined, left in Japan, which will have to serve the market until the new production cames in March of next year.

"With the signing of peace, Germany now re-enters the field as a heavy consumer of menthol, and it is apparent that this factor will result in the inability of Japan to supply the world's demands."

The reason behind the shortage of menthol in Japan is a very simple and natural one. With the outbreak of the war, the large shipments of Japanese menthol and mint oil, comprising about fifty per cent of the crop of the island farmers and formerly shipped to

**Menthol Prices Since January, 1914**

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2.75 | 2.50 | 3.25 | 3.20 | 3.15 | 6.75 |
| February | 2.75 | 2.90 | 3.25 | 3.45 | 3.25 | 5.50 |
| March | 2.90 | 3.00 | 2.75 | 3.45 | 3.30 | 5.90 |
| April | 2.50 | 2.80 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.30 | 5.90 |
| May | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.30 | 5.90 |
| June | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.15 | 3.30 | 6.25 |
| July | 2.50 | 2.65 | 2.85 | 3.05 | 3.25 | 7.75 |
| August | 2.95 | 2.55 | 2.75 | 2.85 | 3.35 | 7.75 |
| September | 3.75 | 2.60 | 3.00 | 3.05 | 3.60 | 8.75 |
| October | 2.85 | 2.75 | 3.25 | 3.15 | 5.25 | .... |
| November | 2.40 | 3.35 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 5.50 | .... |
| December | 2.50 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 6.70 | .... |

Germany, was held up and thrown upon the home market. The resultant sagging of the menthol market was the cause which discouraged many of the Japanese mint growers and drove them into other pursuits. As a consequence, the 1916 crop of peppermint oil and menthol was about one half the average size and subsequent years were, likewise, smaller. With a markedly increased demand since the early part of 1918 and dwindling crops for several years past, the situation has naturally reversed itself, and the shortage at present holds menthol in a very strong position.

### Camphor Prices Rising

Another jump in the price of refined camphor has just been announced by the American refiners. This brings the price for spot stuff up to $3.30 a pound in bulk. It was just about a year ago that refined gum was selling at one third of this figure, $1.10 a pound, and the sudden tremendous demands of the epidemic cleaned out the market, driving the price above the $4.00 mark within a few weeks. From authoritative

**Camphor Prices Since January, 1914**

| | 1914 | | 1915 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am. | Jap. | Am. | Jap. | Am. | Jap. | Am. | Jap. | Am. | Jap. | Am. | Jap. |
| January | .44 | .44 | .42 | .42 | .43 | .44 | .87 | .88 | .76 | .74 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| February | .44 | .44 | .41 | .39 | .44 | .42 | .87 | .88 | .84 | .82 | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| March | .44 | .44 | .42 | .40 | .44 | .42 | .90 | .91 | .99 | .99 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| April | .44 | .44 | .42 | .40 | .52 | .53 | .90 | .91 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| May | .44 | .44 | .43 | .43 | .52 | .53 | .90 | .88 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| June | .44 | .44 | .43 | .44 | .52 | .51 | .90 | .88 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| July | .45 | .45 | .43 | .44 | .52 | .54 | .90 | .87 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| August | .45 | .45 | .43 | .44 | .58 | .59 | .84 | .76 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| September | .55 | .65 | .43 | .44 | .64 | .65 | .84 | .75 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| October | .65 | .65 | .43 | .43 | .70 | .74 | .75 | .74 | 1.35 | 1.75 | .... | .... |
| November | .69 | .45 | .43 | .44 | .80 | .82 | .75 | .74 | 4.25 | 3.75 | .... | .... |
| December | .50 | .43 | .43 | .44 | .87 | .88 | .76 | .74 | 4.00 | 2.50 | .... | .... |

sources it has been stated that a recurrence of the influenza epidemic in a somewhat milder form is very likely. This possibility has added further strength to the already poorly supplied market and made the demand feverish. Considerable buying is being done by speculative interests at present in camphor, as well as menthol, the purchasers gambling on a repetition of last year's skyrocket movement in prices.

The chief difficulty in the camphor situation has been for some time to obtain anything like a sufficient supply from Japan of either the crude or refined to take care of the needs of the American drug trade and celluloid manufacturers. American refiners have been buying Japanese refined gum on the open market to fill contracts which they hold. The shortage here is merely a reflection of the shortage in Japan due principally to the labor situation in the camphor districts of Formosa.

Camphor production is a more or less precarious occupation for the Japanese laborers who are sent into the interior of the island to cut down the trees, owing to the opposition of the uncivilized inland Formosa natives. Other industries, which are not only more lucrative but very much safer, have weaned away a good portion of the wood collectors and left the camphor industry with a shortage of labor.

The fact that camphor is under the control of the Monopoly Bureau and that the Japanese Government is exerting every effort to build up home manufactures and the exportation of finished products rather than the crude materials, has been a big stumbling block in the way of American refiners. The allotment method of exportation of limited quantities has not only maintained the price at a very high level, but has permitted the Japs to keep a firm hold on the industry. The usual quantities which have been allotted to American industries have approximated 175,000 pounds monthly for the celluloid manufacturers and about 26,500 pounds per month for the camphor refiners.

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J. R. M. Klotz, of the Newport Chemical Works, is attending the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. Klotz will extend his trip and visit the Chemical Exposition at Chicago, and make a call at the offices of the Newport Chemical Works at Milwaukee. He expects to be away from New York about two weeks.

John Clarke & Co. say this week: "Bleached cardamoms are in almost total eclipse, with considerable uncertainty as to when the replenishing processes will begin to function. There is a more active inquiry for sage. Coriander is being steadily taken both for domestic and export requirements. Liquidation of several parcels of consigned celery gave a temporarily easier tone to that article. It is none too plentiful, and future supplies will be seriously delayed. The most important development from a news value point of view is the continuation of the dock strikes in Marseilles, which are delaying the forwarding of a large portion of the drugs, herbs and seeds originating in Southern Europe."

The Textile Color Card Association has just issued its 1920 Spring Season Color Card. This is the largest supplement card the association has ever produced. It contains seventy-eight colors—sixty-six of which are woven in silk and twelve in worsted fabric. A novel feature is the inclusion among the silk colors of a group of glacé or changeable effects, showing color combinations of contrasting light and dark tones. Pinks and soft greens abound in profusion—turquoise, orchid, coral, violet, yellow and flaming reds divide attention in an artistic array of evening, sport and trimming shades. Browns and blues predominate among the darker, neutral tones. Greys are also included. The woolen colors include blues, browns, sands, grays, bluish-greens, a light taupe and a deep rose shade.

## Business Brevities

Imports of glycerin during the month of July were three times as valuable as exports. We imported 418,253 pounds valued at $45,061, and exported 67,980 pounds worth $15,659. Japan took 30,000 pounds valued at $6,761, and China 11,200 pounds valued at $3,257.

British authorities propose to take under the terms of the peace treaty only such German dyestuffs as can not be obtained or made in Great Britain, and in the importation of these a rationing scheme will be employed, the provisions of which will be applicable to individual firms. American dyes will be given liberal treatment.

The National Safety Council and the University of Cincinnati have made arrangements to conduct an industrial medicine department at the University, where students can take a special course in sanitation and safety work to fit themselves for the combined position of safety engineer, plant physician and employment manager.

The city of Danville, Va., got a fair imitation of a gas attack, recently, when by an error of chemists in the dye plant of a textile manufacturing company, a large quantity of gas was liberated while mixing concentrated sulphuric with muriatic acid. The gas swept over the town in the form of a white vapor, but without serious results.

Among Germany's requirements in the list presented to the Reparation Commission are: Fertilizer and forage for the next twelve months: Meal cakes, 900,000 tons; "Thomas" phosphates, 1,000,000 tons; raw phosphates, 1,500,000; bone, 4,200 carloads; turpentine 3,000 tons; raw glue, 3,400 carloads; gum copal 350 tons; lacquer gum 300 tons.

L. M. Wood, president of the Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Canada, has resigned and become chairman of the board of directors. He is succeeded as president by David Gilmour, who came from England where a majority of the stock is held, to take the position. A London committee to act in a consultative capacity has been formed consisting of W. Sandford Poole, W. W. Boulton and John Cross.

The Union Carbide Company has purchased the twenty-one story office building at 310 to 314 Madison avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second street, valued at about $7,000,000, from the Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Company, the principal stockholders of which are Frederick Johnson and I. K. G. Billings. As Mr. Billings and Mr. Johnson control the Union Carbide Company, the sale is chiefly a transfer of title.

Chicago advices state that the Surplus Property Division of the War Department has awarded on sealed bids 900,000 pounds of white arsenic as follows: Pfeiffer Color Company, New York, 100,000 pounds, at 8c a pound; Fred L. Lavenburg Company, New York, 100,000 pounds, 8c; District Engineer, Custom House, New Orleans, La., one carload lot at 8c, awarded 50,000 pounds at 8c; Frank Hemingway, Inc., New York, 50,000 pounds at 7.75c; Ralph Fuller & Co., New York, bid 300,000 pounds at 8c, awarded 300,000 pounds at 7,625c; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., bid 300,000 pounds at 7.65c; awarded 300,000 pounds; bid 300,000 pounds at 7.9c and 600,000 pounds at 7.65c, awarded 300,000 pounds at 7.9c.

## EXPLOSIVES VALUED AT $500,000,000 MADE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1917

### War Production and Prices Paid by the Government Announced by the War Industries Board—Output of Plants Manufacturing Picric Acid, T.N.T, and Smokeless Powder

The value of the explosives made in the United States in 1917 was $500,000,000. The output in 1913 was valued at $50,000,000. When war was declared the contract prices of explosives increased 100 to 300 per cent almost over night, while material for immediate delivery brought enormously high figures. These statements appear in a pamphlet issued by the War Industries Board entitled: "Prices of Explosives." It was compiled by C. L. Fry of the Chemicals Section. When the Government assumed control of the explosives industry, prices began to fall and continued to decline although the demand for munitions increased enormously.

The prices of "B" blasting powder, grade FFF, 40 per cent nitroglycerin and 40 per cent low-freezing ammonium dynamite have been taken as typical of the prices of all commercial explosives, while ammonium nitrate, picric acid, TNT, and smokeless powder have been studied as representative of all military explosives.

The most important factor in the price fluctuations of commercial powder during the last six years has been the fact that the output was generally only 60 per cent of production capacity, as is shown by the following table, compiled by the Du Pont Co.

PLANT CAPACITY AND SALES OF BLASTING POWDERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913-1917.

| Year | Capacity Kegs | Sales Kegs | Year | Capacity Kegs | Sales Kegs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 15,927,000 | 9,855,000 | 1916 | 16,096,000 | 8,936,000 |
| 1914 | 15,938,000 | 8,887,000 | 1917 | 15,953,000 | 11,247,000 |
| 1915 | 15,717,000 | 8,610,000 | | | |

As the war went on the great value of ammonium nitrate as a bursting charge for high explosive shells became known. The French seem to have been the first to use it for this purpose, but soon the British and Italians also were experimenting with it. It was found that by mixing ammonium nitrate with TNT in varying proportions an explosive was formed which was as effective as TNT, yet cheaper and safer to handle. This mixture was called "Amatol." Before long fairly large contracts for ammonium nitrate were placed in this country by the French and the Italians, and thus certain American manufacturers acquired an intimate knowledge of the industry. The demand in America, however, was not sufficiently large to affect prices greatly until the end of 1916, when they began to rise steadily, reaching 20 cents per pound by May, 1917.

When America entered the war the only shell filler for mobile artillery ammunition approved by our Army was 80° TNT. From the first it became evident that not enough TNT could be produced to load all our ammunition, because of the limited quantity of toluol available. At this time, the manufacturers who had been making ammonium nitrate for the Allies brought the valuable explosive nature of this commodity to the attention of the Government. Officials immediately made a serious study of the subject, and late in October, 1917, amatol was officially adopted by the American Government as the bursting charge for high explosive shells.

With the adoption of amatol, it became apparent that not enough ammonia and nitric acid could be made by the neutralization process to manufacture the amount of ammonium nitrate required. For this rea-

son the construction of hugh nitrogen fixation plants was undertaken at Mussel Shoals and Sheffield, Ala. These plants were just coming into production at the time of the armistice. Another plant was erected at Perryville, Md., utilizing the Brunner-Mond process. By November 1, 1918, this plant was producing 450,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate per day and within two weeks would have reached 600,000 pounds daily. Here the cost to the Government was about 12 cents per pound.

The demand for picric acid as a bursting charge for high explosive shells made necessary the construction of three large plants by the Government—one at Little Rock, Ark., with a capacity of 3,500,000 pounds per month, a second at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a monthly capacity of 5,000,000 pounds, and a third at Brunswick, Ga., with a capacity of 6,000,000 pounds monthly. Only the first of the three produced any picric acid. Had the war continued, each of these plants would have been working nearly to capacity early in 1919.

At the time the armistice was signed, the Government was getting its picric acid at from 56 to 58 cents a pound. Some of the contracts were on a cooperative basis with the contractor; any saving below a certain figure was to be divided. It was the hope of the Ordnance Department to reduce the price eventually to 45 cents.

Practically all of the picric acid produced in America was manufactured by the so-called phenol process, which is rather expensive in the consumption of raw materials. Because of this, several experimental contracts were entered into to produce picric acid by the monochlorbenzol and direct benzol processes. Neither of these processes, however, was commercially successful up to the time of the signing of the armistice.

The thunder of German guns about Liege announced to the world that a new explosive had been found. Soon it became known that this giant was TNT. At once the Allies hurried to America with their demand for immediate deliveries of enormous quantities of this explosive, especially of the refined grade. Neither the raw materials nor the plant facilities were available to meet their demands. The result was that prices ran up to $1 per pound for crude and $1.25 per pound for refined TNT. Under the stimulus of such prices, large new plants were erected. It is estimated that by the spring of 1917 plant capacity in the United States had increased to 5,000,000 pounds monthly. As the result of quantity production, prices fell late in 1916. The price paid for TNT by the Government was 50 cents per pound for the refined and 35 cents for the crude. The war revolutionized the toluol industry. Because of the demand for TNT, the contract price in 1915 jumped to $4.50 per gallon, while toluol available for immediate delivery brought as high as $8 per gallon. Gas-stripping plants and by-product coke ovens were hastily gotten into production. In 1917, production exceeded 10,000,000 gallons, and the contract price was $1.50 per gallon.

With our entrance into the war some of the existing smokeless-powder plants were enlarged. However, it was found necessary to create new plants of tremendous size. One was built at Nashville, Tenn., by the Du Pont Co. and another at Charleston, W. Va., by the Hercules Powder Co. Both of these plants are owned by the Government. When the armistice was signed the plant at Nashville was producing a considerable quantity of smokeless powder, while the plant at Charleston was manufacturing pyrocotton.

In spite of the huge requirements the price of smokeless powder was lowered to 50 cents, while rifle powder was reduced from 80 to 60 cents.

## News of the Courts

F. W. Frost & Co., are suing the Paul Wenger Co., for $5,000 damages for failure to deliver camphor according to contract.

Balfour, Williamson Co., have brought suit against the New York Overseas Co. for $35,000 damages under a contract for 3,000 cases of Oriental peanut oil.

The American Aniline Products Co. sued the Lavonia Dye Co. for colors delivered in 1917, but never used by the Lavonia Company owing to discontinuance of business.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation is suing the Catalytic Chemical Co. for $170,952 alleged to be due under contracts for phenol, part of which was delivered during 1918. Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace represent the plaintiffs.

The Arabol Mfg. Co. has sued the Techno Chemical Corporation on notes aggregating $19,293, through Stroeck and Stroeck, who allege that there are ninety-two unpaid notes covering a period from June, 1917, to April, 1918.

Franklin H. Kalbfleisch is suing Jean V. Skoglund, former superintendent of the Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Co., in the Supreme Court, for $4,000 alleged to have been received by Skoglund who is accused of selling to competitive companies a secret process for manufacturing muriatic acid.

The W. J. Parker Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., has entered suit in the Superior Court of that city against the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency for $10,000 damages, alleging that the defendant corporation has injured its business by the publication of false statements as to its financial worth, rating and responsibility.

American Aniline Products, Inc., sued the Buckeye Ribbon and Carbon Co., Cleveland, for $5,175 damages under a contract for Victoria blue. Gerald B. Rosenheim, attorney for the plaintiff, obtained an attachment, but negotiations through Edgerton and Horn, representing the defendant, resulted in a new agreement, and the attachment was vacated.

The Franco-American Chemical Co., is suing Altheimer, Speier & Co., Frankfort-on-the-Main, for $72,103, for breach of contract owing to failure to carry out an agreement to purchase three tons of powdered metalic antimony. The company includes the Alien Property Custodian in the suit in order to reach funds seized by him. Milton Mayer appears for the Franco-American Chemical Co.

### CARUS CHEMICAL CO. SUES FOR $70,168

The Carus Chemical Co., La Salle, Ill. has brought suit against the Ossining Chemical Co. and Frank J. Cassidy for $70,168 for 20,000 lbs of permanganate of potash for which the defendant contracted in November, 1918. The Ossining company requested the Carus company to take back the goods delivered and make no further shipments, saying there was no market for saccharine for the manufacture of which the permanganate was ordered.

The Carus company had enlarged their plant to take care of the new business, according to Wilber, Norman and Kahn who brought suit in the United States District Court for the Illinois manufacturers, and were deprived of the profits of the transaction. The answer of the Ossining company has not been filed.

## HEYDEN CHEMICAL CO'S NEW PRESIDENT

Frederick H. Chamberlain was elected president of the Heyden Chemical Co. of America at a meeting of directors on Tuesday of this week. James A. Branegan was re-elected vice-president, George F. Lewis, secretary, and J. R. Coffin, treasurer. Mr. Chamberlain was at one time connected with the Calco Chemical Co. The Heyden Chemical Co. of America owns the stock and patents of the Heyden Chemical Works, of which Leroy Baldwin was formerly president, and George Simon, general manager. Dr. Simon left the employ of the company in February when it was taken over by Allan A. Ryan.

Jerome, Rand and Kresel, attorneys for the company, said the Heyden Chemical Works still existed as a corporation, but Mr. Ryan had been acting as president temporarily. Mr. Chamberlain was elected president of this company, also.

The Heyden Chemical Co. of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and is distinct from the Heyden Chemical Works which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, on November 2, 1900. The Heyden Chemical Co. is the corporation owned by Allan A. Ryan, 111 Broadway, who bought the stock of the Heyden Chemical Works at the sale conducted by the Alien Property Custodian on March 27 last. The Heyden Chemical Co. of America is incorporated for $2,500,000. There are 500,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The stock is selling on the curb at about $8.50. There were 747 shares of Heyden Chemical Works stock sold, and Allan A. Ryan bid $1,500,000 which was accepted by the Alien Property Custodian.

The officers of the Heyden Chemical Works for 1918 were Leroy Baldwin, president; James A. Branegan, vice-president; F. N. B. Close, secretary; J. Ramsey Speer, treasurer; Joseph Healy, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; and George Simon, general manager.

## STEEL STRIKE CUTS BENZOL SUPPLIES

The strike of the steel workers will have a very serious effect on the production of coal-tar crudes, unless matters are adjusted in a short time. The production now is only twenty per cent of the normal output—a very negligible quantity compared with the amount consumed by dye interests. Aniline dyes cannot be made without benzol, and there is considerable feeling of unrest among dye manufacturers as to the consequences that will result if benzol is not available.

In certain steel districts where quantities of benzol and toluol are in warehouses ready for shipment, the owners are unable to move their goods, owing to the sympathy of railroad employees who refuse to handle any steel products.

## DR. HERTY ON GERMAN DYES

Dr. Charles H. Herty, who was appointed by President Wilson to aid the Reparation Committee in purchasing vat dyes for the use of American shirt manufacturers, has been interviewed in Paris and is quoted as saying that the Germans can sell dyes at one-seventh of their pre-war value, owing to the difference in exchange rates. The statement continues: "Dr. Herty used this situation as an argument that the United States should have expert representation on all the commissions dealing with reparation and economic subjects. He pointed out that military men all agree that warfare in future will be fought with gas. If the United States does not protect her dye industries, from which gas is developed, she will be at a great disadvantage."

## CHICAGO WELCOMES EXPOSITION

### Last Year's Exhibits at New York Repeated at the Coliseum—Chemical Societies Hold Sessions—Moving Pictures Illustrate Industrial Processes

Chicago, Sept. 23.—There are nearly 400 exhibitors at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, this year. The exhibits were not all in place when the doors were opened to the public on Monday, in spite of strenuous efforts to finish the work on Saturday and Sunday. During the week, meetings of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Ceramic Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will take place, and these events have drawn together many of the leading chemists of the country. The attendance of the general public is large, and great interest is shown in the motion-picture exhibits of the chemical and allied industries. The managers of the exposition claim that never before have pictures been used to such an extent in illustration of industrial processes.

A feature of the programme is the showing of a series of pictures covering coal processes and coal mining which will appeal particularly to the mining and metallurgical engineers in attendance at Chicago. These pictures, which will be exhibited under the direction of M. F. Leopold of the United States Bureau of Mines, are the "History and Utilization of Coal," the "Manufacture of Beehive Coke" and the "Story of Coal." Mr. Leopold used them to illustrate his discussion of these topics on Tuesday evening.

Furnace treatment of metals will be covered on Wednesday evening, the pictures being furnished by the Electric Furnace Company, Detroit Electric Furnace Company, Shawinigan Water & Power Company and Community Picture Bureau. Mr. Handy, vice-president of the Bray Studios, will show two pictures on Thursday, the "Formation of Coal Made Visible" and the "Chemistry of Gas Engines Made Visible," and on Friday several pictures illustrating the "Invisible in Chemistry" as shown by art, as applied to munitions manufacture, the chemical processes of photography, of the electric battery and also of crystallization. Mr. Leopold will present reels covering the safety work of the United States Bureau of Mines.

The address of welcome at the opening exercises was made by Dr. L. V. Redman. Herbert H. Dow spoke on the subject "How Long Does It Take to Develop a Laboratory Process Into a Dividend?" John W. O'Leary, president of the Metal Trades Association of Chicago, discussed the relation of the chemist to the manufacturer.

The attractive exhibits of leading dyestuff manufacturers, which drew enormous crowds to the exposition in New York last year are repeated here. The machinery manufacturers and leading heavy chemical producers are represented in about the same type of exhibit. Many excursions have been planned by members of the various associations to plants in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Fire destroyed warehouse No. 4 of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation at Mussel Shoals, the Government nitrate plant on Sept 16. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. The major portion of the loss was on electrical equipment. The plant is near Sheffield, Ala.

Robert Alfred Shaw, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., has been granted six months' leave of absence by the Board of Directors.

## Trade Notes and Personals

The Texas Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, has had plans prepared for the erection of a new plant at New Haven, Conn.

The quantity of sulphur mined in the United States during 1918 was 1,353,525 long tons. This compares with 1,134,412 long tons in the previous year, 649,683 in 1916 and 520,582 in 1915. The approximate value of the output last year was $27,868,000.

The harvesting of the mustard crop in the Lompoc Valley, California, which produces a large part of the California output, is practically at an end and the yield is estimated at about 34,000 bags, which is more than has been produced for several years.

The Texas Creosote Manufacturing Co. has secured a six-acre site for its plant near Fort Worth, Tex., and two steel buildings have been erected and a third structure is under way. Three stills, with capacity of 6,000 gallons every hour, have been installed.

The Wood Products Company, Charleston, Miss., has placed in operation its $500,000 plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol, charcoal and similar products after having spent eighteen months in its construction. H. E. Gaffney, Bradford, Pa., is president of the company.

James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and president of the United States Steel Corporation, has begun a movement to endow a School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Farrell has headed the subscription list with a gift of $20,000.

Word has been received in New York City of the death on August 23 of Professor Augustus George Vernon Harcourt, M.A., F.R.S., the distinguished chemist, which occurred at his home, St. Clair, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his eighty-fifth year. He was educated at Cheam, Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford.

"Selling in Foreign Markets," by Dr. Guy Edward Snider, of the College of the City of New York, has just been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This is a collection of readings of some 600 pages, covering in a logical and co-ordinated manner various phases of marketing American products abroad.

In an effort to place back in civil employment the highly skilled men of the Chemical Warfare Service of the army the Relations Section has been created, with Major Frederick M. Crossett in command. Headquarters have been established in Unit F. floor 3, at Seventh and B Streets, N. W., Washington, where a list of men qualified to earn from $2,000 to $12,000 a year is maintained.

Dr. Graham Edgar, of the research department, nitrate division, Department of the Interior, has become affiliated with the teaching staff at the School of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. John H. Yoe, recently engaged in industrial research work, has also joined the staff at the school. Five teaching fellowships have been created at the institution.

### IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Imports at San Francisco during the last week of August included the following: Steamer Sonoma from Sydney, Pago Pago and Honolulu, to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 162 cases eucalyptus oil, 2.416 sacks of copra and 526 sacks of cocoa beans; Steamer Stanley Dollar from Batavia and Manila to the Robert Dollar Company, 50 cases albumen, 350 packages of cassia, 588 casks nut oil, 84 cases nutmeg, 1,962 bags tapioca and 1,189 packages wood oil; Steamer Sheridan from Manila, to the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, 1,000 tons copra meal.

Imports for the first week in September included 85,085 pounds of nitrate of soda, 86 packages of cinchona bark and 21 cases of camphor from Valparaiso on the liner Seiyo, consigned to Toyo Kisen Kaisha; 100 packages of alum, 233 packages of camphor, 1,000 packages of cassia, 15 cases of rape seed oil and 7,000 cases of peanut oil from Hongkong, on the Siberia Maru; 2,600 barrels of coconut oil, 1,220 cases of peanut oil, 449 packages of cassia, 100 bags cocoa beans, from Batavia, Manila and Hongkong, to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., on the steamer Bintang; 135 tons of copra from Papette consigned to Wightman & Crane; 758 tons of copra from Levuka to Wolff, Kirschmann & Co.; 660 barrels of coconut oil and 1,350 tons of copra from Cebu, Manila and Hongkong to H. W. Peabody & Co.; 6 cases of Kauri gum, 10,354 bags of copra, 131 cases of vanilla and 130 barrels of coconut oil from Wellington and way ports on the liner Manoa.

Imports for the second week in September included 25 cases of albumen, 6012 cases and 3840 barrels of coconut oil, 240 barrels of peanut oil, 990 cases of nut oil and 2818 cases of wood oil from Shanghai, on the steamer Cadaretta; 167 packages of camphor from China and Japan on the Japanese liner Shinyo Maru; 1000 packages of cassia and 250 tons of copra from Hongkong and way ports on the steamer Koyu Maru; 1882 barrels of coconut oil and 16,289 bags of copra from Manila, consigned to Struthers & Dixon, on the steamer West Helix, and 444 tons of copra from Rotumah, consigned to the Burns, Philip Co.

### RICHARD M. COLGATE DEAD

Richard Morse Colgate, sixty-six years old, president of Colgate and Co. Jersey City, founded by his grandfather, William Colgate, in 1806, died Sept. 17, at his home, Hollyoaks, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Mr. Colgate was the eldest son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Morse Colgate. He was a graduate of Yale, class 1877. He was the president and one of the five directors of Colgate and Co. and active in many West Orange social and religious organizations. Mr. Colgate was a member of the Yale Club, Union Club, Downtown Association and the Railroad Club.

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The suit of the Burns Mfg. Co. against the Bowker Chemical Co. for $2,271, under a contract for sodium phosphate, has been settled by Young, Seacord and Ritchie, attorneys for the Burns Mfg. Co. and Gifford, Hobbs and Beard representing the Bowker Chemical Co. The defense of the chemical company was based on a shortage of coal and materials which crippled the plant in 1917 when the sodium phosphate was to be delivered.

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The American Import and Export Corporation seeks to recover $4.000 from the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co., under a contract for 5,000 lbs of benzo-purpurtime at $1.40 per pound. Fluegelman and Trosk appear for the plaintiff. The Hellenic company, through Frank W. Harris, declare that they have lived up to the terms of the contract.

## WAR PRICES OF DYES AND COLORS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES

### Comparison With Peace Quotations Difficult Because of Lack of Reliable Records—Imports of Alizarin and Indigo from 1914 to 1918 Inclusive

The War Industries Board has issued a pamphlet on "Prices of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Dyes," compiled by Webster N. Jones and F. W. Cassebeer. Several pages are devoted to a discussion of coal-tar and its products, and the commercial history of the industry in the United States. The tables of prices were prepared under great difficulties because quotations were not published in American trade journals before the war. A few tables giving export and import statistics are of interest:

GENERAL IMPORTS OF COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

VALUE OF COLORS AND DYES, MISCELLANEOUS

| Country | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | $5,045,191 | $2,229,633 | $463,175 | $4,497 | ..... |
| Switzerland | 1,007,878 | 699,353 | 1,623,772 | 1,924,601 | $1,762,688 |
| United Kingdom | 215,217 | 149,339 | 464,528 | 573,340 | 562,044 |
| All other | 576,874 | 318,269 | 1,868,672 | 248,270 | 144,707 |
| Total value | $6,845,160 | $3,396,594 | $4,420,147 | $2,750,708 | $2,469,439 |

ALIZARIN AND ALIZARIN COLORS.

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity ....lbs.. | 4,248,535 | 3,128,205 | 45,124 | 21,629 | 20,392 |
| Total val...dollars.. | 1,216,536 | 827,992 | 70,291 | 82,365 | 70,890 |
| Val. per lb....do.... | 0.28 | 0.26 | 1.56 | 3.81 | 3.49 |

INDIGO

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity, pounds: | | | | | |
| Natural | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,230,492 | 1,747,074 |
| Synthetic | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,411,998 | 777,029 |
| Nat. and synthetic. | 7,927,151 | 7,332,953 | 3,918,645 | 3,642,490 | 2,524,103 |
| Value, total: | | | | | |
| Natural ..dollars.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,205,200 | 2,194,367 |
| Synthetic ....do.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 896,468 | 416,008 |
| Nat. and synthetic, dollars | 1,188,795 | 4,078,428 | 6,582,347 | 5,101,668 | 2,610,375 |
| Value per pound: | | | | | |
| Natural ...dollars.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.88 | 1.26 |
| Synthetic ....do.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.64 | 0.53 |
| Natural and synthetic, dollars | 0.15 | 0.56 | 1.68 | 1.40 | 1.04 |

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS OF COAL-TAR DYES AND NATURAL INDIGO

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous colors and dyes | $6,845,160 | $3,396,594 | $4,420,147 | $2,750,708 | $2,469,439 |
| Alizarin and alizarin colors | 1,216,536 | 827,992 | 70,291 | 82,365 | 70,890 |
| Indigo, natural and synthetic | 1,188,795 | 4,078,428 | 6,582,347 | 5,101,668 | 2,610,375 |
| Total value | 9,250,491 | 8,303,014 | 11,072,785 | 7,934,741 | 5,150,704 |

In explaining the sources of information the authors of the pamphlet give credit to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, The Barrett Co., National Aniline and Chemical Co., Althouse Chemical Co., Chemical Co. of America, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Dye Products and Chemical Co., The Grasselli Chemical Co., Heller & Merz Co., Merrimac Chemical Co., H. A. Metz & Co., Semet Solvay Co., United Piece Dye Works, and The U. S. Finishing Co. Assistance is also acknowledged and credit given to Dr. H. D. Gibbs, Color Laboratory of Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. J. Merritt Matthews and C. C. Bennett.

The prices given are usually a compilation of the lowest prices that were obtained from every available source—importers, manufacturers, consumers and journals. Some of them are contract prices, and some wholesale. In most cases the selling prices of dealers and importers for intermediates and dyes did not vary during the pre-war period. When complete monthly market quotations were not available, the fixed selling price of some one dealer was used throughout this period.

In the case of the pre-war prices of nitrobenzol, toluidine, sulphanilic acid, H-acid and naphthionic acid, which are discussed in the preceding part of this bulletin, not even dealers' quotation prices could be obtained. The pre-war prices used for these commodities were obtained by adding 30 per cent to the unit import value obtained from Norton's Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States, Special Agents' Series 121, page 30.

Two other difficulties encountered were the confusion of names and the variation of strength of dyes of the same name. For example, there were 54 dyes imported into the United States in 1913-14 under Schultz No. 217, which is the sodium salt of p-nitro-benzene-azo-disulpho-amido-naphthol-azo-benzene. Some of the names under which this dye was called by different manufacturers were agalma black 10B, naphthol blue black (V. M.), naphthylamine black (V. M.), acid black S O concentrated. Dyes prepared by different firms do not necessarily have the same tinctorial power, and their prices are not accurately comparable.

Taking into account all the above factors, it can readily be seen that these price series pieced together from so many different sources are open to criticism. No great degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but they probably show the trend of prices during the period covered, and they are the only ones that could be obtained under the circumstances.

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At an interview held recently by United States Trade Commissioner Memminger, the Italian Minister of Agriculture in Rome, in discussing the possibility of increasing the use of American phosphates in Italy, expressed himself as heartily in favor of the encouragement of this trade, and said "the agriculturists of Italy were in need of commercial fertilizers and that the Government would assist in furthering the import of phosphates."

In a summary of the economic effects of the surrender of German territory under the terms of the Peace Treaty the "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "It is well known that the German monopoly in potash is broken by the return of Alsace to France. A total of fourteen works are thereby separated from the German potash industry. Their output of potash is about 6 per cent of the total German output. Their real productive capacity is, however, much greater than this, and was only kept down to 6 per cent of the German output by the system of syndication."

The Supreme Court of Japan, in a suit instituted by a Philadelphia manufacturing company for the protection of its trademark rights, has handed down a decision which upholds trademark rights guaranteed under Japan's treaty agreement with the United States. The company which brought suit is the Miller Lock Co. The Japanese Patent Office decided in the company's favor and the Crown Lock Co. appealed to the Supreme Court of Japan. Every American owner of a trademark registered in Japan is now assured of protection by Japanese courts.

The Senate has passed the bill offered by Senator Edge of New Jersey to permit the organization of corporations under Government control to engage in rebuilding the export trade between the United States and foreign countries. Under the bill a corporation to engage in the promotion of export trade may be organized by five or more individuals, with a capital stock of not less than $2,000,000. The controlling interest in the corporations must be in the hands of citizens of the United States. The corporations are to be under supervision of the Federal Trade Commission.

# The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 26. Crude Drugs, Pages 27-28; Essential Oils, Page 29.

## QUININE AND MENTHOL ADVANCE

### Speculative Interest Aroused in These Products as well as in Camphor—Larger Number of Buying Orders Placed—Prices Steady and Firm

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**

Acetanilid, 2c lb.
†Acid Carbolic, 2c lb.
Aloes, Curacao, ½c lb.
Asafetida, 15c lb.
Blood Root, 5c lb.
Balm Gilead Buds, $1 lb.
Camphor, ref., 10c. lb.
Cinnamon, 1½c lb.
Culver's Root, 1c lb.
Elm Bark, 3c lb.
Elder Flowers, 5c lb.
Grains of Paradise, 10c lb.
Lobelia Herb, 5c lb.
Mandrake Root, 3c lb.
Menthol, 75c lb.
Prickly Ash Berries, 4c lb.
*Quinine Sulphate, 25c oz.
Senega Root, 10c lb.
Stramonium Leaves, 3c lb.
Thymol, $1 lb.
Yellow Dock Root, 1c lb.
Wormseed, Amer., Levant, 5c lb.
*Second Hands
†Except Bulk Price

**Declined**

Acid Citric, 3c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr. 1c lb.
Dutch, 1½c lb.
Castile Soap, Pd., 2c lb.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.
Chiretta Herb, 2c lb.
Chloral Hydrate, 5c lb.
Chrysarobin, $1 lb.
Gamboge, 10c lb.
Ginger, Jam., ½c lb.
African, 1c lb.
Manna, Lg. Flk., 5c lb.
Small Flake, 3c lb.
Opium, Gran., Pd., 25c lb.
Poppy Seed, Blue Ind., 1½c lb.
Saffron, Amer., 2c lb.
Turmeric, 1c lb.

### Trend of the Market

| | Today | Last Week | Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Salicylic | $.45 | $.45 | $.40 | $.75 |
| Calomel | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 2.00 |
| Camphor, Jap., ref. | 3.30 | 3.20 | 2.85 | 1.75 |
| Glycerin | .20 | .20 | .20½ | .60 |
| Menthol | 8.75 | 8.00 | 7.75 | 5.75 |
| Opium, Gum | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 21.50 |
| Quinine Sulphate | .80 | .80 | .80 | .90 |
| Cantharides, Russ. | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 |
| Ergot, Spanish | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 1.75 |
| Buchu, Short | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 2.40 |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 4.25 |
| Rhubarb, H. D. | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.85 | .65 |
| Cloves, Zanzibar | .41 | .41 | .38 | .47 |

A continuation of spirited and active trading has been noted in the drug and chemical trades during the week. Although buyers can not seem to get away from the extreme conservatism which has marked their activities for the past year or so and are purchasing needed supplies in small lots on a hand-to-mouth basis, the large number of orders gives a very good volume of business. Prices as a whole have been very steady and firm so far this week, with three or four skyrocketing items attracting the attention of the trade.

Quinine and menthol have shown sharp advances during the week, both products being the object of considerable speculative interest. Camphor has again been marked up by importers and American refiners. Small containers of phenol are higher. Thymol has advanced. Manufacturers have marked up the price of acetanilid again. Citric acid and chloral hydrate are lower.

Balm of Gilead buds lead the crude drugs with a dollar advance. Elm bark is higher and very strong. Senega root is firmer, as are blood root, Culver's root, mandrake root and prickly ash berries. Lobelia herb, elder flowers, stramonium leaves and Levant wormseed have again advanced. Asafetida has firmed up somewhat. Caraway seed, celery seed, ginger root, manna, poppy seed and American saffron are easier.

### Fine Chemicals

**Acetanilid**—As the price of aniline oil advances and supplies become scarce, manufacturers of acetanilid have been moving their quotations upward proportionately. For U. S. P. crystals in 200-pound barrels, the current price is 43c a pound.

**Acid, Carbolic**—The prices for carbolic acid crystals and liquid in small containers have been advanced by distributors. The figure for one-pound bottles of U.S.P. crystals is now 22c, for five-pound bottles 20c and for 100-pound tins, 16c a pound. U.S.P. liquid phenol is quoted at 19c.

**Acid, Citric**—Manufacturers here announced a reduction of their prices last week to 95c@95½c a pound. This means nothing as far as the open market is concerned, for their quotations have been nominal for some time, and they are not offering goods except to regular customers at present. Second hands are naming $1.02@$1.04 a pound for Sicilian goods. Demand is reported steady. Imports have been heavy of late, last week seeing the arrival here of 884 casks of the acid and over 300 of the calcium salt.

**Camphor**—There has been little change in the situation. Stocks are still very limited, with demand good and speculative interests playing this product rather freely for a four-dollar market. Prices for spot goods in barrels and cases have been advanced to $3.30 a pound by first hands. Only very limited stocks of tablets are available from $3.35 up.

**Chloral Hydrate**—Small demand and the sale of good lots of Government stocks have induced makers of chloral hydrate to reduce their price to 95c a pound in 100-pound lots, drums included.

**Glycerin**—The market is very quiet with present prices rather soft. Demand is very small, but refiners so far have refused bids under current prices. For C. P. 20c in drums is still ruling, with 19½c a pound named for dynamite.

**Menthol**—Sharply higher at $8.75@$9.00 a pound. (See report on this item under Aromatic Chemicals on page 17.)

**Mercury**—The situation is somewhat quieter this week, following the sharp price manipulations of a short time ago. Selling agents for the American mines are still naming $105 per flask with outside business passing up to $108@$110. Reports from various quarters regarding quicksilver do not seem to agree very closely. Stocks appear to be very limited. An importation of 138 flasks from Tampico was noted last week.

**Opium**—There are very large stocks of the gum on hand. Prices for the powder and granular are slightly lower at $9.25 and $9.50 a pound respectively. The gum is unchanged at $7.50@$8.00 for ordinary sales. For entire shipments, comprising 25 or 50 cases, $7.00 has been done. There is very little business passing at present, either domestic or export.

**Quinine**—Everybody in the market seems to be out after quinine. There has been very little buying by speculators because of the suddenness of the price development. However, speculative interests have been trying to buy in all quarters, and this has been an additional factor in forcing the price up. On the spot, second hands are asking up to $1.35 per ounce with sales reported at $130. There is very little available

here, and holders are evidently not over anxious to sell just at present. American manufacturers are still supplying their regular trade with limited quantities only, without change of price at 80c per ounce in 100-ounce tins. Bark is being held up for shipment out of Java, but the reason is not evident. The Dutch now have a clear field without the slightest obstacle, and it is obvious that they intend to control the supply and price of the quinine of the world with an iron rod.

**Thymol**—Sharply higher at $7.00@$7.25 a pound. (See report of this product under Aromatic Chemicals on page 17.)

### Crude Drugs

**Aloes, Curacao**—There is an active demand for Curacao aloes, and the price has moved upward to 9c@9½c a pound.

**Asafetida**—Reduction of stocks on the spot by an active demand has tightened up the price considerably. The inside figure now appears to be $3.50 a pound, with some holders asking up to $3.75. Powdered is slightly easier at $5.75@$6.00 a pound. Arrivals last week included 107 bags and 82 cases from Bombay.

**Balm Gilead Buds**—An imperative demand has about cleaned out the market here, and the one remaining holder has made sales at $3.50 and $3.75 a pound. This represents a sharp jump in the price over last week's figure of $2.50.

**Caraway Seed**—There are large supplies on the spot. A good routine business is reported, but the heavy arrivals have knocked the price. Lower quotations are named at 17c@17½c for African and 15½c@16c a pound for Dutch.

**Celery Seed**—This item is slightly easier at 38c@39½c a pound.

**Elm Bark**—There is a very active demand, and offerings from the country are small. Another advance has been made in both grinding and selected bark. For the former, 21c@25c is the price, while selected is firm at 28c@30c a pound.

**Elder Flowers**—Another upward move in the price for elder flowers is noted. Quotations name 50c@55c a pound with supplies limited.

**Grains of Paradise**—This item is firmer at 60c a pound inside.

**Ginger**—Jamaica ginger root is a trifle lower at 22c@23c a pound for the unbleached. African is lower at 14c@14½c.

**Lobelia Herb**—There is very little lobelia to be had, and the price has taken another jump on the scarcity. Quotations are giving 22c@25c.

**Mandrake Root**—At 22c@23c a pound, this item shows a much firmer condition.

**Manna**—Both large and small flakes are lower owing to good sized arrivals and very limited demand from the trade. For large, 75c@80c is the price, while the small are named at 57c@60c a pound.

**Saffron, American**—Safflowers are lower on an easing of the spot market by better offerings. The price is now 30c@32c a pound.

**Senega Root**—Although the new supplies are in, they are far from sufficient to take care of the demands of the trade. The former inside of $1.60 can no longer be done, $1.70 being named as the bottom, with some holders asking up to $1.75 a pound.

**Stramonium Leaves**—Scarcity is responsible for another advance of the leaves to 30c@32c a pound.

## Drug and Chemical Notes

Colgate & Company, 105 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J., have had plans prepared for the erection of a new building at 69-71 York Street.

The American freighter Lake Fannin, which sailed recently from Boston direct to Buenos Aires carried out a capacity cargo, including a large consignment of chemicals.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co., has filed plans for the erection of a new one-story addition to its works at Flood's Point, Baltimore, Md., about 22x38 feet.

The Hannibal Pharmacal Mfg. Co., Hannibal, Mo., will soon be in its new building. The building will be a two story brick structure, 24x90 feet. Edwin Frier is the manager of the plant.

The Potter Drug and Chemical Company of Boston, George R. White, president, has sold its property at 135-137 Columbus Avenue, to Max Shoolman, who will remodel the building.

The Sunshine Soap Company, Shreveport, La., will build a plant for the manufacture of soaps, bath powders and kindred specialties, estimated to cost $300,000. J. G. Collins, Kansas City, Mo., is president.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has in press a volume entitled "Paper Work in Export Trade," which will deal with the important forms and documents used in the shipment of an order of goods abroad.

Exports of quicksilver during the month of July reached a total of 5,129 pounds, valued at $6,719, according to the Department of Commerce. Of the total 3,750 pounds valued at $5,000, was shipped to Japan, the rest being divided among Canada, Mexico, Colombia, French Guiana, Venezuela and the Philippine Islands.

At a recent meeting of the Scientific Section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, recommendations were presented to provide for the deletion of extracts of aconite leaves from manufacturers' price lists on the ground that there is practically no demand for them, and that Japanese aconite be recognized in the U.S.P. as a separate drug.

After about three very lean years, due to the difficulties of getting supplies of mercury as well as of disposing of their product abroad, Hongkong manufacturers of vermilion report a revival of their trade, including fair inquiries from the United States. Since the beginning of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, trade in mercury and in vermilion has practically ceased. Mercury was imported into Hongkong in 1918 to the value of $715,547 gold, of which all but about $50,000 came from the Yangtze Valley, Vermilion was exported last year to the value of $665,310 gold, the great bulk of which went back to China, whence the raw materials came, India and the Straits Settlements taking small lots. Exports so far the current year have been on the increase, the value of shipments the first quarter of the year reaching $92,767 gold, while shipments in the second quarter were somewhat larger.

# The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 29

## OIL OF PEPPERMINT HIGHER

### American Producers Holding Back Supplies in the Belief that Germany Will Want Large Quantities at High Prices—Oils of Cassia, Lavender, Sassafras and Citronella Firmer

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**

Benzaldehyde, 25c lb.
Iso-Eugenol, 25c lb.
Linalol, 50c lb.
Menthol, 75c lb.
Oil Cassia, 10c lb.
Oil Cinnamon, $3 lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 1c lb.
Java, 5c lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 10c lb.
Oil Linaloe, 25c lb.
Oil Patchouli, $1 lb.
Oil Pennyroyal, 10c lb.
Oil Peppermint, 25c lb.
Oil Safrol, 5c lb.
Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.
Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Thymol, $1 lb.

**Declined**

Anisic Aldehyde, $1 lb. Oil Mace, 10c lb.

### Trend of the Market

| | Today | Last Week | Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil Bergamot | 4.75 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.80 |
| Oil Citronella, Ceylon | .47 | .46 | .46 | .57 |
| Oil Cloves | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.70 | 3.25 |
| Oil Lavender Flowers | 8.25 | 8.25 | 7.25 | 5.65 |
| Oil Lemon | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Oil Peppermint | 7.75 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 5.30 |
| Oil Sandalwood, E. I. | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.75 | 13.55 |
| Oil Sassafras, Artif. | .62 | .62 | .53 | .41 |
| Benzaldehyde, F. F. C. | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 5.40 |
| Coumarin | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 33.00 |
| Eucalyptol | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.40 |
| Methyl Salicylate | .55 | .55 | .50 | .90 |
| Vanillin | .78 | .78 | .67 | .88 |
| Thymol | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 13.25 |
| Menthol | 8.75 | 8.00 | 7.75 | 5.75 |

The spot market for essential oils, considered as a whole, shows a general tendency to become firmer. Prices for practically the entire list are strongly maintained by sellers. Demand has been steady with a good volume of routine consumer buying reported. This group has shown greater activity during the past week with a marked undertone of strength, evidently reflecting the enlivened spirit of the drug trade.

The position of peppermint oil is perhaps the feature which is attracting the most attention at this time. American producers are evidently confident that Germany, a large pre-war consumer of peppermint oil, will take a good portion of the present heavy crop off their hands. They are maintaining prices very firmly, in fact, a further advance has been registered during the past week, and there is no apparent anxiety to sell at the present level. However, it is believed in some quarters that this potential business from Germany is overestimated and that the future—just when is impossible to determine—will see producers making concessions, the degree determined by their strength.

Other items of strength include oils of cassia, lavender, sassafras, spearmint, safrol, wormseed and wormwood. Higher prices have been noted for lemongrass and linaloe oils. Citronella is somewhat firmer, as are artificial almond and oil of cinnamon. Lemon and bergamot are both quiet and easy, with quotations out of Sicily reported lower. Patchouli is slightly easier. A sharp advance in menthol, approximating a dollar per pound in some cases, has been the chief item of interest among the aromatic chemicals during the week.

### Essential Oils

**Oil Almond**—Higher prices are reported in some quarters for the artificial bitter oil (benzaldehyde). For the U.S.P. product $1.50 is given as inside with figures up to $2.00 being named. Free from chlorine is quoted higher at $2.00 a pound inside, up to $2.50. For the natural bitter oil $9.25@$9.75 is the range, the higher prices being for F.P.A. stuff. As low as $8.50 is reported from one quarter for common oil. Sweet almond oil is selling from $1.00 up, while peach kernel brings 40c@45c a pound.

**Oil Bay**—No change is noted in the price, which is firm at $3.75@$4.00 a pound. Stocks are reported as small with demand steady.

**Oil Bergamot**—The position of the oil is still weak with little demand. Prices are unchanged at $4.75@$4.85 a pound. A report is current of a recent reduction in producers' ideas as to quotations on delivery out of Sicily. This is one of the very few items to continue in a soft position. This week 434 cases came in from Messina.

**Oil Caraway**—Prices are firm and unchanged at $6.75@$7.00 a pound with available stocks remaining very small.

**Oil Cassia**—Oil of cassia is in brisk demand, and prices are slightly firmer in some quarters. Heavy purchases by consuming interests have materially reduced the already rather limited supplies of oil on the spot. The technical oil is reported to be in exceptionally good demand at $2.30@$2.35 a pound. For the lead free $2.45@$2.50 is the price, while redistilled, U.S.P., oil is quoted at $2.85@$2.90.

**Oil Cedar Leaf**—The scarcity continues acute with a few holders offering goods on the spot. None is coming forward from the country to speak of. The price is very firm but unchanged at $2.10@$2.25 a pound, with doubt as to whether the inside figure can still be done. Cedar wood oil is also scarce at 25c@26c a pound.

**Oil Cinnamon**—One prominent factor has fixed the price of oil of cinnamon at $28.00 a pound for the new heavy Ceylon. It is understood there is not very much around.

**Oil Citronella**—Supplies of both Ceylon and Java oil are not heavy on the spot. Demand is reported as steady with a good bulk of goods moving. Ceylon is firmer at 46c@47c, while Java is held at 85c@90c a pound.

**Oil Cloves**—Oil of cloves is very firm at previously reported prices. Demand is good. The general range of the market for oil in cans is $2.90@$3.00 a pound, although it is reported that $2.85 is being done. For smaller lots in bottles $3.00 and up, according to quantity, is named.

**Oil Erigeron**—Very little is obtainable on the spot, although it is reported that good quantities are coming forward to this market at a figure under $5.00. The spot price at present is $9.00 a pound firm.

**Oil Lavender Flowers**—The oil is scarce and very firm at $8.25@$8.50 a pound, with the future indicating higher prices.

**Oil Lemon**—Although from several quarters a good demand is reported for oil of lemon, producers in

Sicily have conceded to the idea of buyers that the present price should be lower, and a consequent slightly easier condition is noted abroad. Stocks on this market are quite plentiful, and importations for the past few weeks have been heavy. There has been no reduction in the spot price since the last report, $1.10 a pound inside being named while some holders are asking $1.15 and higher on special brands. Arrivals this week totaled 1,966 cases from Palermo and Messina.

**Oil Lemongrass**—No lemongrass oil is coming forward, and spot stocks are about cleaned out. Another advance has been made this week by holders, bringing the price up to $2.10 a pound in some cases. It is reported, however, that $2.00 could still be done.

**Oil Linaloe**—Further shrinkage in stocks has left the spot market with very limited supplies. The price has been advanced by the essential oil houses to $7.00@$7.25 a pound.

**Oil Mustard**—Business is routine with sales passing at $11.50 for a 25-pound order. For less, up to $12.00 a pound is named.

**Oil Orange**—This item is steady and unchanged. Demand is of a fair routine nature. For sweet Sicilian oil, $5.00@$5.10 is current, while West Indian is named at $2.25@$2.30 a pound. Bitter is quoted at $2.25@$2.30.

**Oil Patchouli**—Demand is light, and there are good lots around the market here, with additional offers from the Pacific Coast. Prices are somewhat easier at $17.00@$18.00 a pound.

**Oil Peppermint**—Producers are showing no sign of weakening in an evident firm determination to obtain their own price; in fact, the manipulation of stocks has left very little here to take care of the routine demand from the trade, and prices are moving up as a consequence. The leading factor names $8.00 a pound flat as their price for tins and $8.50 for U.S.P. redistilled. However, it is reported that these figures can be beaten at about $7.75 and $8.25 respectively. The position of producers at present is built on the expected German demand, and if this does not materialize,—doubt has been expressed,—a marked weakening of the present market is looked for. Heavy sales are reported, but mean nothing, as the goods are not being taken up by consumers.

**Oil Pinus Pumilio**—This item is firm on present offerings at $5.35@$5.50 a pound.

**Oil Sassafras**—Both natural and artificial are in good demand but still scarce. Prices are firm and unchanged at $1.90@$2.00 and 60c@65c a pound respectively. Some holders are asking 70c for the artificial.

**Oil Safrol**—Active demand and the reduced condition of stocks have sent the price up to 70c@75c a pound.

**Oil Spearmint**—There is very little to be had on this market. The situation looks like a duplication of peppermint oil on a small scale. Holders have jacked the price up and now name $10.50 a pound firm.

**Oil Wormseed**—Very little has been distilled, and an active demand has made marked inroads into spot supplies. Prices are higher at $4.25@$4.50 a pound.

**Oil Wormwood**—Prices are firm at the recent advances, quotations naming $7.00@$7.25 a pound.

**Vanilla Beans**—Mexican whole beans are still quoted at $4.50@$5.50 a pound, as to quality. Cuts are bringing $3.25@$3.50. Bourbon beans are selling for $3.00 @$3.50 and Tahiti at $2.75. Angostura tonka beans are in small supply at $1.75 a pound. The situation shows little or no change.

## GRADE OF ALCOHOL FOR PERFUMERY

### No Economy in Using Poor Quality of Spirits—Rummy Odor May Ruin Product—Grape Spirits Said to Improve With Age

Important indeed is the alcohol base, the vehicle which carries your odor to success or failure, says "Ungerer's Bulletin." In a good alcohol abides the perfumer's Man Friday; in bad spirits lurks disaster. Poor alcohol does not improve with age. It deteriorates rapidly and develops a rank, raw odor which destroys all floral halo and marks the product with a cheap and nasty smell. Bad spirits inevitably nullify the most brilliant conceptions and masterful manipulations of the perfumer who has been ill advised enough to compromise on the quality of his alcohol.

When selecting your spirits consider that alcohol, even now, costs only about $5.00 a gallon while $20.00 or more is chargeable to other elements of the finished product, labor excluded. Thus from an unsatisfactory alcohol ensues not only the waste of its own value but also the loss of the other ingredients, comprising 75% of the whole cost, a loss which cannot be retrieved after the compound has been made. Hence the indisposition of the matured perfumer to skimp on the quality of his alcohol. He selects the best middle run grain spirits, realizing that spirits of lower caste no matter how skilfully distilled, are bound to develop a rummy odor in the course of time. It is too bad that nobody has yet specialized on grape spirits, which distinctly improve with age and which from all angles typify the ideal in alcohol for perfume making.

### Aromatic Chemicals

**Benzaldehyde**—(See report on oil almonds, bitter, page 16.)

**Iso-Eugenol**—Higher prices have been announced by one large producer at $8.50@$8.75 a pound.

**Linalol**—The inside figure of last week, $7.50, cannot evidently be done today. Holders are asking $8.00 a pound inside with quotations up to $9.00 being heard. heard.

**Menthol**—A sharp jump in the price has been noted for spot goods, and the best which seems to be available here is $8.75 a pound. Most holders are asking $9.00 and intimating that very shortly $9.50 is to be their price. Judging from the import situation and the state of stocks in Japan, prices between $10.00 and $11.00 in the near future would not be surprising. Most holdings here are concentrated in strong hands.

**Thymol**—Curtailed production has resulted in the dwindling of supplies, and a repetition of the recent caffeine situation will very likely occur. Small demand held down manufacture, and a sudden renewal of the demand found supplies on the spot small and has driven the price up. Quotations for thymol are given at $7.00@$7.25 a pound.

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The Conference Committee of the Senate and House which is considering the prohibition bill has decided to change subsection E, Section 4, to read: "Flavoring extracts and syrups that are unfit for beverage use or for intoxicating beverage purposes."

The Jiffie-Straight Company, 431 Grove Avenue Petersburg, Va., will build a plant for the manufacture of cold creams, ointments and other toilet preparations. M. J. Blanke is president and general manager.

# The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors, Page 30.

## NEW BUYING IN HEAVY CHEMICALS

### Market Stronger and Orders Difficult to Fill in Some Lines Owing to Scarcity—Potash and Sodium Salts Higher—Acids Firm—Foreign Shipments Heavy

**PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK**
**(Stocks in First Hands)**
**Advanced**
Sodium Nitrite, 1½c lb.
Yellow Sodium Prussiate, 1c lb.
**Declined**
No Declines

**Trend of the Market**

| | Today | Last Week | Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb. | $.12¼ | $.12¼ | $.14 | $.19½ |
| Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton | 20.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 28.00 |
| Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs. | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 2.75 |
| Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs. | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Potash, Caustic .....lb. | .28 | .28 | .28 | .74 |
| Saltpeter, gran. .....lb. | .13¼ | .13¼ | .13¼ | .27 |
| Soda Ash, 56 p.c.....100 lbs. | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs. | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 4.30 |
| Potassium Bichromate .....lb. | .26 | .26 | .24 | .45 |

The entire heavy chemical market has been under heavy buying during the week. Rapid absorption of stocks continues on practically all items, though checked by difficulty in making prompt deliveries. Large business is being booked for the coming year. Shipments to Japan and South America continue in good volume.

Sodium salts are all in good demand, especially nitrite, which was still advancing at the close. Imported stocks are about the only goods offered. Yellow prussiate of soda was in constant demand and was forced to higher figures. Bichromate was put through at slightly lower prices. Caustic has been more active for export. Soda ash and bleach powder are moving in larger quantities.

Potashes are all very firm, and U.S.P. carbonate is advancing. Bicarbonate has failed to move to higher levels, but indications point to an advance. Muriate lump is scarce.

Acids are strong and firm at prices named. Muriatic is slightly easier, owing to large supplies. Glacial is quoted higher for future delivery. Sulphuric is in good demand.

**Acid, Glacial**—The spot price on glacial remains unchanged at 12¼c@12½c per pound, containers inclusive. Prices for future delivery are higher. The pure test is holding at 9¼c@9½c per pound.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Supplies are slightly easier but are light on spot. Quotations are $2.00 for the 20-degree material. Buyers of the 22 test are experiencing difficulty in locating stocks.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Supplies for prompt shipment are light, and the market is under heavy contracting. Although the spot price on the 66-degree appears to be close to $20 per ton, odd lots are offered under these figures. The market is decidedly strong.

**Acid, Nitric**—Supplies are moving in larger quantities at 7½c for the 42-degree.

**Alum**—Ammonia lump is in good call at 4c per pound. Powdered is in request at 4½c. Chrome material is scarce, and offerings are firm at 15c@16c a pound. Potash lump is firming up, and offerings at 8c are limited.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Spot goods are booked at $2.50 on very large business. Commercial material is offered at $1.60@$1.90 per hundred pounds.

**Arsenic**—White material is slightly easier among second hands. Producers are quoting 9½c on big business.

**Ammonia Muriate**—Lump material continues in short supply at 25c in casks. Less quantities are quoted up to 28c.

**Ammonia Sulphate**—Heavy inquiries continue, and very little material is available on spot. The market is holding at $4.70 per hundred on the double bag material.

**Antimony Sulphuret**—Offerings are restricted on spot goods, and orders are booked ahead. Red material is quoted at 25c and the golden material at 28c per pound works.

**Bleaching Powder**—The price is holding at $2.25 per hundred on domestic business. Buying interest is large, and there is little material offered under this price. Export business continues to be closed at $2.50 f. a. s.

**Copperas**—An increasing demand has tightened up the position of stocks on spot. Quotations are $1.10 @$1.20 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. works.

**Lead**—All lead products are under heavy buying pressure. Quotations are firm at 14c@14½c on the white crystals; 13½c@14c on the broken cakes, and 13¾c@14c on the granulated. Litharge is in short supply at 9¾c a pound. White basic carbonate is sold ahead at 9¼c a pound.

**Lime Acetate**—Heavy buying for both export and domestic consumption holds the market in a strong position at $2.00@$2.05 per hundred.

**Caustic Potash**—Stocks are slightly higher among certain holders who are booked ahead. The spot price is 27c@33c for the 88-92 p. c.

**Bichromate of Potash**—The spot market is limited to very few offerings which are commanding close to 27c. Inquiries are heavy, but producers are unable to make deliveries of large amounts until later in the season.

**Carbonate of Potash**—U.S.P. goods are higher. Sales are passing at 50c@60c. The various percentages are very firm with offerings limited. Holders of the 80-85 p. c. material are quoting 25c.

**Chlorate of Potash**—Both export and domestic buyers are active, and good business is being placed. Shipments are held at 19c@20c, sellers' works.

**Prussiate of Potash**—Yellow prussiate is very scarce for prompt delivery, and orders placed are on futures. The price is around 50c per pound. The red material is in short supply and strong request at $1.15@$1.20.

**Permanganate of Potash**—This market has stiffened and offerings are made at 50c a pound and upwards.

**Soda Ash**—Domestic goods are holding at the contract price of $1.75 for the 58 p. c., basis 48, f. o. b. works. The foreign price is close to $1.85 f. a. s.

**Caustic Soda**—The demand has been of larger proportions, and some good export business was put

through. The manufacturers' price holds at $3.50 less five per cent f. a. s. Re-sale material is being offered out under these figures. Heavy contracting for later delivery holds the market in a good, strong position at $2.75 for the 76 p. c., basis 60, f. o. b. works. Ground caustic is holding at 4c@4½c a pound.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Stocks were a shade easier at the close, and second holders were inclined to close business under 14c.

**Sodium Nitrite**—The market has been under very heavy buying pressure throughout the week. Sales were closed at 9½c per pound, but the price at the close had advanced to 11c. Domestic stocks are limited.

**Sodium Prussiate**—The price has been moved up slightly, following the active trading that characterized the market during the week. Supplies are held at 19c@20c a pound by producers, who are being pushed on deliveries.

## PRODUCTION OF POTASSIUM SALTS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—Thirty different refined potassium salts were produced by forty-seven firms in 1918. The total production amounted to 53,503,017 pounds, valued at $17,491,414, and the sales amounted to 43,674,844 lbs. valued at $15,634,125. In addition there were produced 62,972,000 pounds of potassium chloride, more or less refined, valued at $5,749,216, and 13,652,000 pounds of potassium sulphate, valued at $1,530,499.

The figures show that the production in 1918 was only about half that of 1914, when more than 80,000,000 pounds were produced, but the total value of the 1918 output was about double that in 1914, for the average price per pound last year was nearly four times that in 1914.

The following table, prepared by the Geological Survey, shows the production and sale of potassium salts in 1918:

| | Number of firms. | Production(a) Pounds | Production(a) Value | Sale(a) Pounds | Sale(a) Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetate | 5 | 93,307 | $60,761 | 90,229 | $59,314 |
| Aluminum sulphate (alum)b | 3 | 10,922,955 | 275,041 | 9,699,645 | 251,181 |
| Bromate, iodate, and perchlorate | 3 | 513,100 | 245,611 | 510,699 | 243,198 |
| Bromide | 3 | 666,119 | 593,079 | 616,232 | 551,079 |
| Carbonate and bicarbonate(c) | 4 | 229,287 | 115,504 | 201,574 | 104,432 |
| Chlorate | 3 | 9,753,424 | 2,837,892 | 9,753,424 | 2,837,892 |
| Citrate | 6 | 99,193 | 144,544 | 96,273 | 141,517 |
| Chromate and bichromate | 4 | 681,346 | 280,298 | 1,003,598 | 407,793 |
| Ferrocyanide | 3 | 457,267 | 304,666 | 306,535 | 204,190 |
| Hydroxide (caustic) | 14 | 1,984,847 | 1,033,943 | 1,594,580 | 856,148 |
| Iodide | 8 | 521,678 | 1,722,570 | 481,301 | 1,587,656 |
| Nitrate | 4 | 16,250,433 | 3,568,569 | 8,176,382 | 2,206,788 |
| Permanganate | 9 | 562,416 | 971,728 | 530,837 | 922,746 |
| Tartrates(d) | 5 | 10,869,874 | 5,672,849 | 10,717,674 | 5,596,732 |
| All others(e) | 3 | 56,430 | 63,114 | 54,520 | 62,214 |
| | | 53,661,676 | 17,576,876 | 43,833,503 | 16,032,880 |

(a)Potassium chloride, potassium sulphate, and other products derived from original sources not included.
(b)Includes both the hydrous (potash alum) and the anhydrous (burnt alum) salt.
(c)In addition 1,827,000 pounds of crude carbonate from wood ashes, valued at $350,445, was produced, and 1,753,000 pounds, valued at $331,000, was sold.
(d)Includes neutral, acid (cream of tartar), sodium (Rochelle salt), and antimonyl (tartar emetic) tartrates.
(e)Includes bisulphate, bisulphite, ferricyanide, oxalate, phosphate, sulphide, and sulphite.

The imports of crude and refined salts in 1918 amounted to 24,419 short tons, containing 7,957 tons of actual potash, valued at $8,907,836, but of this total only 656 tons, valued at $780,424, were composed of refined potassium salts.

## *In the Chemical Field*

Wander & Sons' Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will increase its capacity by the erection of a new building to cost $150,000.

The C. A. Phillips Chemical Co., Glenrock, Conn., has broken ground for the erection of a two-story addition to its plant to cost about $55,000.

The General Chemical Co., has arranged for the immediate erection of a one-story building at its works at Edgewater, N. J., 25x50 feet, to cost about $20,000.

Armour interests, according to the "Manufacturers' Record," have acquired the plant of the Albany Phosphate Company, at Albany, Ga., and contemplate extensions.

Sherman T. Blake and C. E. Van Olina filed a statement indicating that they are engaged in business at San Francisco, Cal., as the California Soda Products Company.

Plans are under consideration by the Wiley Fertilizer Company, Troy, Ala., for the rebuilding of its plant recently destroyed by fire. The total damage was estimated at $60,000.

The Consolidated Chemical Company, which has maintained headquarters for some time at San Francisco, Cal., will move its offices to Santa Barbara, about the middle of September.

The Paige & Jones Chemical Company, Boston, N. J.. has completed negotiations for the leasing of property held by the Jersey Corporation, comprising a total of 10,000 square feet of floor space.

The Interstate Chemical Company was refused permission to build a factory on a plot of ground on Garfield Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., by the Zoning Commission because the land is in the residential district.

Charles K. Kaufman, assistant advertising manager of the Explosives Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed advertising manager of the Du Pont Chemical Company, Inc., of the same city.

R. Winston Harvey, who has been sales manager of the Vick Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C., has become associated with the Jacobs Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga. He is succeeded at the Vick company by L. Richardson, Jr., a son of the founder.

The officers of the Newport Chemical Company incorporated under the laws of Delaware, are: Chairman of board, Ferdinand Schlesinger; president, Armin A. Schlesinger; vice-president and treasurer, Henry J. Schlesinger; vice-president and assistant secretary, Myron T. MacLaren; vice-president, Edward G. Wilmer; secretary, H. H. Springford, all of Milwaukee, Wis.

The Southern Agricultural Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., recently organized with a capital of $1,000,000. has acquired a local site, comprising about 56 acres of property for the erection of a large chemical plant, This will be the first of a number of such plants that the company plans to build in different southern cities. Adolph Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, New York, is president; A. H. Sterne, Atlanta, is vice-president and sales manager.

# The Color and Dyestuff Market

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

## TREND OF INTERMEDIATES UPWARD

### Scarcity of Many Leading Products Continues—Offerings of Benzol Limited—Chinese Egg Albumen in Short Supply—Dextrines Likely to Drop

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

**(Stocks in First Hands)**

**Advanced**

Aniline Oil, 2c lb.
Dimethylaniline, 2½c lb.

**Declined**

No Declines

**Trend of the Market**

| | | Today | Last Week | Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benzol, C.P. | gal. | $.25 | $.25 | $.25 | $.24 |
| Naphthalene, flake | lb. | .06 | .06 | .06 | .09 |
| Phenol | lb. | .12 | .12 | .14 | .44 |
| Xylol, pure | gal. | .40 | .40 | .40 | .45 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | .26 | .26 | .24 | 1.50 |
| Aniline Oil | lb. | .32 | .30 | .25 | .28 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | .65 | .65 | .65 | 3.75 |
| Betanaphthol, dist. | lb. | .45 | .45 | .45 | .65 |
| Paranitraniline | lb. | .95 | .95 | .95 | 1.70 |
| o-Toluidine | lb. | .25 | .25 | .35 | 1.00 |

Price movements in the aniline dye market have been limited. The trend of the market on intermediates is upward. Aniline oil is scarce on spot. There are one or two-drum lots on the market at high figures. The salt is stronger, being in short supply for prompt delivery. Dimethylaniline is higher. Benzidine base is firm, and betanaphthol and alphanaphthylamine are in good request. Paranitraniline is unchanged. Phthalic anhydride continues soft. Competition is the cause of the low prices.

Benzol is high for one or two-drum lots. Cresylic acid has strengthened. Phenol is passing at the Government price. Flake naphthalene has eased up. Cresol is in slightly better request. Solvent naphtha is moving in good quantities, and prices are firm.

Albumen continues to soften, as well as dextrines and starches. Fustic is weak and in light demand. Archil and divi divi are strong and divi divi is likely to advance. Dyeing materials are all in good request, especially the tanning extracts.

Domestic colors continue to pass in good quantity for home consumption, and a good volume of business is being booked for export.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—Prices on goods for prompt shipment are for the most part nominal. Practically the only material being offered is confined to one and two-drum lots which are passing at 32c@34c and even higher. The quotation for November delivery is 28c.

**Aniline Salt**—The continued scarcity of the oil holds this market in a very tight position. Prices are trending upward, and 31c@35c appears to be the range.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—The market is stronger at 23c@25c per pound.

**Benzaldehyde**—The technical is still quiet, and stocks are found in large quantities. Buyers are few, and the volume of sales is light.

**Benzidine Base**—The base is holding at $1.00@$1.20, depending upon quantity. Holders are not inclined to offer out goods under $1.10. Good business is being placed, and the inquiry from foreign quarters keeps the market in good condition.

**Dianisidine**—Producers are asking from $10.00@$12.00 per pound. There is no much material available, and prices are firm at these figures.

**Dinitrophenol**—Supplies are in fair request at 32c@33c per pound, and stocks are fairly firm at these levels.

**Dinitrobenzol**—From 23c@33c is the range asked, according to holder. In quarters where buying interest has been keen it is hard to do much better than 33c, but there are lots available on spot at 23c.

**Dimethylaniline**—Prices are higher and very firm at 55c@60c per pound.

**Diphenylamine**—About 58c is asked on car lots. Supplies are for the most part sufficient for current needs, and there are goods available as low as 53c per pound.

**Betanaphthol**—The market is practically unchanged. The contract price holds at 42½c, and spot business is closed at 45c.

**Alphanaphthylamine**—Good business is being placed and quotations are given at 32c@38c per pound, according to holder and quantity.

**Nitrobenzol**—There is a scarcity of spot goods, and producers are firm in their views at 15c on large business.

**Paranitraniline**—Heavy buying pressure continues, and prices are holding firm at 95c@$1.10 per pound.

**Paraphenylenediamine**—The spot price is holding at $2.65@$3.00. The inside price is on large business. Small lots of about 25 pounds are bringing $3.00.

**Orthotoluidine**—Offerings are lower among second hands who are placing business at 25c on high-grade goods. However, the real market quotation appears to be close to 30c per pound.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—One and two-drum lots have been closed as high as 33c during the week. Offerings are very limited.

**Cresylic Acid**—Goods are not being offered as freely, but supplies are still heavy and are quoted on the basis of 75c for the 97-99 p. c.

**Cresol**—About 15¾c@17c is the price among holders, and buying interest is much keener.

**Naphthalene**—The flake is a trifle easier with prices unchanged at 6c@7c according to quantity. The ball continues to move in regular channels at 8c@9½c.

**Phenol**—The Government price continues to hold at 12c on carload business.

**Solvent Naphtha**—Large quantities are moving freely, and the market is in good shape at 16c@18c for the crude.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—The spot price on the Chinese egg appears to be in the neighborhood of $1.85. There is not much real action, and offerings are more free. Imported blood is off the market entirely, but arrivals are expected shortly. Domestic blood is offered freely with few buyers.

**Annatto**—The market is heavily loaded with supplies, and holders are inclined to lower price levels on

firm business. The price on the seed is close to 5½c a pound.

**Archil**—Recent shipments failed to relieve the tight condition of the market, which is practically bare at present. Holders are very firm on prices.

**Divi Divi**—Prompt shipments are holding around $75, owing to slowness of goods in reaching this port.

**Fustic**—Holders are doing very little business on the extracts, which are in fairly good supply at 22c@27c for the solid; 30c@40c on the 100 p. c. crystals; 14c@16½c on the 42-degree extract, and 15c@19c on the 90-degree liquid.

**Hematine**—Buyers are more active, and good business is being placed at 11c@13½c for the 51-degree extract and 26c@28c for the high-grade crystals.

**Dextrines**—Stocks are easier, and prices are likely to drop on arrival of the new crop. The demand is falling off, and goods are quoted at $7.50@$7.75 per hundred for the corn. The potato is unchanged at 17c@18c.

**Logwood**—Better buying interest is reported, and the market is strengthening, especially on the extracts which are holding on the basis of 10c for the 51-degree twaddle. The solid material is quoted at 17c a pound. Arrivals of sticks and chips are light and are offered at $25@$35 for the sticks and 2½c for the chips.

**Gambier**—Common stocks are heavy on the open market, and low prices are accepted. The price seems to be from 10c@12c. The Singapore cubes are holding at 18c and the Java at 14c.

## H. A. METZ ON THE DYE LICENSING PLAN

Referring to the licensing plan for control of dye imports and the German patents held by the Chemical Foundation, H. A. Metz says in his protest against the organization of the Commission:

"Mr. Choate claims that it was the 'fertile brain of Mr. Garvan' that conceived the idea of having an industrial organization [the Chemical Foundation, Inc.] act as a trustee-corporation to buy the patents, and that he himself was present at every one of the consultations resulting in such an organization. It would be interesting had he also stated at how many of these consultations Mr. Poucher, or some other representative of the Du Pont or some other large company was present.

"A licensing system, therefore, might be advisable, and I do not object to it if the Commission is to be a governmental body. I am, however, unalterably opposed to a commission consisting of competitors of anyone who must go before it, whether he be a dyestuff manufacturer, a dyestuff importer, a textile manufacturer, or engaged in any other line using dyestuffs."

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It was developed at the hearing of the Graham Committee of the House which is investigating ordnance expenditures of the War Department that four plants for by-product coke ovens are under construction at Government expense, estimated at $15,000,000, and that the production of toluol will go to the Government. The plants are located at Buffalo, N. Y., Fairmount, W. Va., Birmingham, Ala., and Clinchfield, Va.

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An explosion in the plant of the Newport Chemical Works, Carrollville, Wis., recently killed one man and injured three others. It is thought that a kettle used in making dyes burst under pressure.

## HEAVY EXPORTS OF DYESTUFFS

### More than $800,000 Worth Shipped in July—Anilines Valued at $574,274, Logwood Extract $30,392 and Miscellaneous Dyes $267,425

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22—With exports of more than three-quarters of a million dollars a month, our foreign dye industry is becoming an important factor in world trade. Figures just secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce show that, during the month of July, we exported aniline dyes valued at $574,274; logwood extract valued at $30,392 and other dyes to the value of $267,425. The following table, prepared by officials of the department, show the exports of the various dyes during the month:

| Countries | Aniline Dyes Dollars | Logwood Ext. Dollars | All other Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | 1,320 | ..... | 3,360 |
| France | 690 | 1,341 | 6 |
| Germany | 150 | ..... | ..... |
| Greece | 4,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Italy | 12,763 | 1,802 | 1,588 |
| Netherlands | 1,655 | ..... | ..... |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 2,414 |
| Portugal | 4,919 | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | 43,920 | 1,030 | 461 |
| England | 20,317 | 10,464 | 19,951 |
| Scotland | ..... | ..... | 3,945 |
| Canada | 47,160 | 12,392 | 72,824 |
| Mexico | 23,846 | 427 | 7,297 |
| Cuba | 1,369 | 49 | 2,464 |
| Argentina | 11,334 | ..... | 5,384 |
| Brazil | 6,510 | 467 | 6,323 |
| Chile | 7,683 | 683 | 6,593 |
| Colombia | 1,316 | ..... | 1,314 |
| Ecuador | 1,463 | ..... | ..... |
| Peru | 7,567 | 1,318 | 53 |
| Uruguay | 2,160 | ..... | 528 |
| Venezuela | 1,147 | ..... | ..... |
| China | 115,835 | ..... | 75,609 |
| British India | 228,002 | 133 | 36,046 |
| Dutch East Indies | 426 | ..... | ..... |
| French East Indies | 3,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Hongkong | 3,995 | ..... | 6,383 |
| Japan | 15,265 | ..... | 8,020 |
| Siam | ..... | ..... | 1,130 |
| Australia | 2,721 | ..... | ..... |
| Philippine Islands | 1,577 | ..... | 3,533 |

## USE OF COLORS IN FOODS

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Sorenson, of Minnesota, read a paper on "Artificial Coloring in Foods" before the Association of the American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in which he said in part:

"Artificial color is sometimes used for the specific purpose of concealing inferiority, and the use of color in this way must be condemned by all fair-minded people. In the sale of cream, for instance, a portion of the fat may be removed and coloring matter added to make the buyer believe that the cream is rich in fat. Artificial color used in this manner cannot be too strongly condemned.

"It is true that regulations have driven out some of the very dangerous mineral pigments, such as iron oxide, Prussian blue, copper sulphate and others of the same class, and, granting that all or nearly all of the colors now being used are harmless, it should still be the aim of lawmakers and food control officials to prohibit the use of coloring matter in food products when added for the purpose of deceiving the consumer as to the true value of the product, or where the addition of coloring matter constitutes a deception."

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Japanese dye manufacturers now are producing in considerable quantities aniline salt, sulphur black, alizarine, alizarine blue, auramine, orange and metanil yellow, fast red, naphthylamine and methylene blues, Bismarck brown, methylene violet and Congo red, according to "Pacific Ports."

# The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 31; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 32

## VEGETABLE OILS ARE FIRMER

### General Tone of the Market Shows Improvement—Linseed Futures Reduced Sharply, but Spot Prices Unchanged—Animal Oils Easy—Fish Oils Steady

**PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK**
**(Stocks in First Hands)**

**Advanced**

Soya Bean Oil, bbls., 2c lb.
Tanks, Coast, 1c lb.

**Declined**

Menhaden Oil, Crude, 2c gal. *Peanut Oil, Ref., 2c lb.
Oleo Oil, 1c lb.
Rapeseed Oil, Ref., Bln., 5c gal. *Second Hands

**Trend of the Market**

| | Today | Last Week | Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cod Oil, N. F. | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.45 |
| Degras, Amer. bbls. | .07 | .07 | .07½ | .22 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.50 |
| Menhaden, South, crd* | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t. | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 3.19 |
| Red Oil, Crude | .17 | .17 | .19 | .17 |
| Stearic Acid, T. P. | .30 | .31 | .31 | .25 |
| Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls. | .17 | .17 | .19 | .17½ |
| Cottonseed, crude, tanks* | .16½ | .16½ | .22 | .17½ |
| Linseed, cars, bbls. | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.22 | 1.88 |
| Olive, denatured | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| Peanut, refined | .24 | .26 | .29 | .21 |
| Soya Bean, bbls. | .19 | .16½ | .19 | .18½ |

*F. O. B. Mills

There has been somewhat of a recovery among one or two of the vegetable oils which were in such a bad slump last week. The general tone of the oil market as a whole seems to be a trifle improved, although current spot prices show that the situation still reflects more weaknesses than strong features. The fish oil market has stood out as the steady portion of the oil situation, prices holding firm with stocks in most cases small.

Last week some very sharp price shading was reported by second hands who seemed to be making rather frenzied efforts to unload their goods and get out from under. This type of sale is not so much in evidence at present, and it is believed that a good portion of the weakly held stocks have been taken up by stronger factors.

Buyers continue to hold off in placing business of large volume, and export demand is more anticipated than real at the present time. However, general buying has shown an improvement during the week. The exceptionally weak position of all foreign exchanges, particularly marks, lires and francs, has placed foreign buyers at such a disadvantage that many have retired from the market temporarily until a swing in the current of trade to the United States improves the value of their money. Direct purchases from the source are being made wherever possible by purchasers in Europe to avoid banking through this country.

### Vegetable Oils

There has been a recovery in soya bean oil prices this week, and coconut oil shows in a slightly better light, although quotations on the latter item are without change. The general undertone of the vegetable oils seems to be steadier and firmer, and holders appear to have more confidence than last week. Peanut oil is weak as new crop goods arrive, the crude being in a particularly easy position. Cottonseed oil is quiet but has shown little improvement. Little change is noted in corn oil which holds easy and quiet.

Futures for linseed oil have been reduced materially by crushers, induced by falling seed prices. Spot prices are without change, although little is being done by first hands owing to re-sellers disposing of contract goods under the crushers figures.

**Linseed Oil**—As has been expected for the past week or so, linseed oil crushers have reduced their prices for future deliveries. For October oil, $1.86 per gallon for barrels in carload lots is now the price, while lesser quantities are quoted at $1.89 for five barrels and upward. Tank cars can be contracted for at $1.81 per gallon. Crushers have not changed the present spot price which still stands at $2.12 for barrels in car lots, although it is reported that they are not disposing of any great quantities at this figure. They are well tied up with contracts, however, and are not overanxious for spot business. Plenty of second hand oil is now available around the market at figures under $2.12. Flaxseed in Duluth is worth about $4.75 roughly and easing off steadily in sympathy with the sharply lower price of Argentine seed.

**Cottonseed Oil**—This product is still weak, with no improvement shown in either the price of the crude or refined oils. Buyers are apparently not interested, and crushers, having been educated up to war-time prices, do not seem to be overjoyed at the prospect of disposing of their goods at the present market figure of 16c@16½c for crude oil at the mills in tank cars. Very little crushing of seed is taking place just at present, although the supply is adequate. For prime summer yellow oil in barrels on the spot, 21c@22c is the price.

**Coconut Oil**—Although the general undertone of the coconut oil situation during the past week has had an improved ring, prices are about the same as at the time of the last report. Many second hand holders of oil who were anxious to unload last week have been cleaned out of stocks at shaded prices, and the goods are now reported to be concentrated in stronger hands. From the viewpoint of stocks, there evidently should be no anxiety on the part of holders who are able to hang on to their goods. Supplies are said to be limited, and it is expected that with the renewal of buying, prices will move upward. For Ceylon type oil in barrels on the spot, 17c@17½c a pound is named, while tanks are quoted at 15c@15½c. Manilla oil on the Coast in tank cars has seen no change, 15c still evidently ruling out there. Cochin oil in barrels here is quoted at 19c at present.

**Corn Oil**—There is little demand for this product, and prices remain quiet and easy. Crude oil in tank cars, f. o. b. works, can now be obtained at 15½c a pound. The refined oil in barrels on the spot is obtainable at 24c with some holders asking up to 24½c. Producers name 25½c as their price.

**Olive Oil**—With the outlook for further importations of Spanish oil rather uncertain for some time to come, this product is the firm feature of the group. Supplies on the spot are small. Prices are unchanged at $2.50 per gallon for denatured and $3.00@$3.15 for edible. It is reported that some foots are available at 20c.

**Peanut Oil**—No change is noted in the general weak position of peanut oils. Refined oil is quoted on the

spot at 24c a pound. For domestic crude at the mills, 22c is the price. Chinese oil in tanks on the Coast can be purchased at 20½c, it is reported. Demand is light just at present with supplies on the spot said to be good.

**Soya Bean Oil**—There has been a slight recovery in prices by bean oil during the week. Buying is reported to be slightly better than last week. Spot holders seem to have regained some of their confidence, the loss of which was reflected in sharp price concessions a week or ten days ago. Spot oil in barrels is quoted at 19c with offering of tank cars on the Pacific Coast at 15c.

### Animal Oils

This group has also shared in the general softness of fats, greases and oils throughout the past week, although at no time has the easy tone approached the degree reached by the vegetable oils. A routine demand for lard, neatsfoot and degras oils has been reported. Red oil is quiet with little demand for supplies. Oleo oils are easier.

**Degras Oil**—No changes are reported with demand of a light routine nature. Prices are given as 6½c@7½c for American and 7½c@8½c for English.

**Red Oil**—Quiet with little demand reported. Stocks are small on the spot. Prices steady at 17c@17½c a pound.

**Neatsfoot Oil**—A good demand is reported for some of the lower grade cold test oils. Prices are unchanged at $2.25 for twenty-degree, $2.15 for the thirty and $1.95 for the forty. Dark and prime are scarce at $1.50 and $1.55 per gallon respectively.

**Oleo Oil**—Sharp price concessions have been made during the past few weeks. Further decline this week has brought the range of prices on the spot, according to grade, to 25c@29c a pound.

### Fish Oils

Steadiness and firmness of prices have characterized the fish oil group during the week. Stocks of several of the items are very small, and demand is reported to be brisk.

**Cod Oil**—Demand is active, and producers are in a slightly better position to handle the business this week. Prices are quoted at $1.15@$1.20 per gallon for Newfoundland oil and $1.10@$1.15 for domestic.

**Menhaden Oil**—The price of the crude at Baltimore is a little easier on a slight improvement in supplies. Demand is good, however, and producers are firm in all quotations. For crude in barrels at Baltimore $1.08 per gallon can be done. New York prices are nominal on crude.

## SAN FRANCISCO COPRA AND OIL IMPORTS

The Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has compiled figures showing that copra importations during 1918 increased about 25 per cent over those of 1917. The total for the year amounted to 328,221,478 pounds, valued at $20,155,972, as compared with 261,134,238 pounds, valued at $13,333,786 in 1917. The greater proportionate value last year reflects the marked increase in price, the importations showing a gain of fifty per cent, although the quantity was less than twenty-five per cent higher.

Coconut oil brought in last year totaled 228,920,523 pounds worth $27,909,249, compared with 91,098,877 pounds valued at $10,001,802 in 1917, showing an even greater increase than copra. This was largely owing to increased tankage facilities and to an embargo on shipments of copra from the Philippine Islands in favor of oil, to conserve cargo space.

## *Oil Trade Notes*

Planters' Cotton Oil Company of Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital from $300,000 to $400,000.

Diehl & Company has been incorporated by William Diehl, 37 Liberty street, to deal in oils, waxes and heavy chemicals, with capital of $20,000.

The Enterprise Tallow & Grease Company, Philadelphia, has awarded a contract for the construction of a new three-story brick and stone plant to cost $20,000.

The Atlantic Varnish & Drier Co., Meadow and Wolf Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., has filed plans for the erection of a two-story addition to its plant about 28x42 feet.

Elbert & Co. have sued the Metals and Chemicals Corporation for $24,640 for failure to open a letter of credit in their behalf when Elbert & Co. contracted to sell several hundred tons of paraffine wax.

The Williams Commission Co., vegetable oils, Chicago, announces that B. H. Trussell, for many years connected with the packing industry in Chicago, has been elected secretary and treasurer, succeeding Mr. Blackstone Smith as manager of the Chicago office.

Officials of Breck-Mitchell & Co., prominent vegetable oil factors of San Francisco, Cal., are directing attention to the fact that the use of faulty second-hand containers and improper stowage of vegetable oils shipped here from the Orient are causing the loss of a fortune every month. Recently it has been very difficult to secure supplies of new barrels and other containers and shippers have been compelled to use makeshifts. Large quantities of high priced nuts and bean oil were lost recently because of inferior containers when the steamer Cadaretta discharged her cargo. Receipts of oil were heavy during August, Breck-Mitchell & Co. handling more during this month than during the first six months of 1918, receipts totalling 40,000 barrels and 140,000 cases. A few months ago a surplus was piling up at San Francisco, but of late there has been a brisk buying movement and oil is being shipped out about as fast as it arrives.

## CASTOR OIL TRADE IN ENGLAND

According to statistics of the Chamber of Commerce, Hull, England, Hull's imports of castor seed totaled 171,113 quarters in 1916 and 126,399 in 1917, while figures for 1918 are "not available." The United Kingdom's imports were 819,016 hundredweight in 1916, 898,557 in 1917, and 1,598,497 in 1918. The increase in the value of these latter imports should be noted—$3,567,787 in 1916, $6,234,351 in 1917, and $12,440,482 in 1918. Castor seeds declared through Hull consulate for export to the United States were 109,404 bushels in 1916, valued at $277,395; 41,467 in 1917, valued at $125,637, and nil in 1918. During the year 1917 castor seed rose from $141.13 per ton to $155.73 per ton. The maximum controlled price established May 9, 1917, was $180,06 per ton, which ruled in January, 1918, but on November 1, 1918, it was raised to $239.07.

The United Kingdom's exports of castor-seed oil were 3,084 tons in 1916, 4,342 in 1917, and 4,261 in 1918. Exports to the United States declared through the Hull consulate totaled 28,578 gallons valued at $25,350 in 1916; 16,789 gallons valued at $17,259 in 1917; and nil in 1918.

# The Foreign Markets

**Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.**

## SENNAS ADVANCED IN LONDON

### Valencia Saffron Held at 60 Shillings—Amidopyrin, Sarsaparilla, Formaldehyde and Cream Tartar Higher—Agar Agar, Cascara and Hexamine Lower —British Restrictions on Imports

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 23.—The volume of business for the week was fair. The price changes today are comparatively few.

Sennas were sharply advanced. Valencia saffron is fetching 60s.

The market is higher on amidopyrin, sarsaparilla, formaldehyde and cream tartar.

Quotations on agar agar, cascara sagrada and hexamine are lower.

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London, Sept 12 (By Mail)—Imperial Preference has taken the place of Government restrictions on imports, and business organizations are demanding a definite statement of the meaning of the term and the fiscal policy of the Government.

The Board of Trade is adopting measures to deal with imports from abroad, and it is intended that fresh legislation shall be brought before Parliament when it reassembles in October, under the following heads:

(1) For the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain against dumping, by taking power to prevent the sale here of similar goods below their price in the country of origin.

(2) To enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports,—for instance, from Germany—,that might arise from a collapse of exchange so out of proportion to costs of manufacture in the country of origin, as to enable sales to be made in this country at prices altogether below costs of production here.

(3) To deal with unstable "key" industries. In connection with pending legislation, a general license will be issued by the Board of Trade, having effect from Sept 1, authorizing the importation of goods into the United Kingdom. The following will be treated as unstable "key" industries: Derivatives of coal tar—intermediate products; Synthetic drugs, including antiseptics; synthetic perfumes and photographic chemicals; Alkaloids and their salts, except quinine; Optical glass; scientific glassware; laboratory porcelain; scientific optical instruments; gas mantles and mantle rings; magnetos.

Of the several important articles of daily consumption which are affected by the new preferential rates, which will be only five sixths of the full rate of duty, are glucose, motor spirit and tobacco.

This further increased stringency of the granting of import licenses for chemical products has caused much misgiving and disappointment in the market, and some of its objectionable features are attributed to want of special knowledge on the part of the authorities, as in many instances these preparations are not made in this country and existing stocks, being scarce, are advancing in value.

The combined English makers have advanced their price for all quantities of glycerin by £5 per ton, contracts being now for 1.260 sp. gr. chemical pure £115. The reason for the advance is given as the increased cost of distillation. This advance therefore does not take account of the higher cost of raw material, and those well informed anticipate that as the winter approaches, there will be a great scarcity of fats, and a corresponding further advance in glycerin.

Santonin has been advanced to 453s 6d per lb for 25 kilo quantities, and 489s 6d per lb for 5 kilo lots. This advance is fully 180s per lb and is attributed to growing scarcity and the reported stoppage of the Russian works.

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## OILSEED CAKE TRADE OF HULL

The Chamber of Commerce statistics give Hull's imports of oilseed cakes as 38,086 tons in 1916 and 29,887 tons in 1917, but no statistics are available for 1918. The United Kingdom's imports were 418,161 tons valued at $15,613,157 in 1915; 283,985 tons valued at $15,163,006 in 1919; 212,892 tons valued at $17,705,028 in 1917; and only 10,828 tons valued at $1,023,955 in 1918. It will be noted that while in quantity the 1917 imports were little more than one-half those of 1915 they exceeded them in value by $2,091,871.

The prices of oil cake started to soar in 1916 and continued until November 15, 1917, when the Food Controller issued the following schedule of maximum prices:

| Oil cake and meal. Domestic | Price per ton | Oil cake and meal. Imported | Price per ton |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cake: | | Cake: | |
| Linseed | $92.46 | North American linseed | $93.68 |
| Cottonseed | 70.56 | Argentine linseed | 96.11 |
| Decorticated groundnut | 92.46 | Canadian linseed | 94.89 |
| Undecorticated groundnut | 83.95 | Australian linseed | 94.89 |
| Palm-kernel | 65.91 | Spanish and Portuguese | 94.85 |
| Rape | 68.13 | Egyptian cottonseed | 73.00 |
| Copra | 79.08 | Decorticated cottonseed | 96.11 |
| Sesame | 90.03 | Repressed cotton | 100.98 |
| Meal: | | Meal: | |
| Palm-kernel | 65.70 | Decorticated cottonseed | 96.11 |
| Rape | 68.13 | Rangoon rice | 80.30 |
| Soya | 91.25 | Italian rice | 70.56 |
| | | Canadian rice | 82.73 |
| | | Egyptian rice | 82.73 |
| | | Hominy chop | 86.38 |
| | | Gluten feed | 83.95 |
| | | Maize cake | 83.95 |

Linseed cake which farmers bought before the war at $51.10 per ton was costing them $102.20 in February, 1917, and continued at this price until August, when by arrangement with the Food Controller it was fixed at $94.89, which was actually below the market value, as American cakes were selling in London at $111.93 to $116.80. After prices were fixed on November 15, 1917, the Food Controller, in December, 1917, because of the reduced production and decreased imports of oil cake and meal, introduced a rationing scheme for dairy and other stock. Although the 1918 production was greater than that of 1917, owing to the prohibition of imports, which was made necessary by the scarcity of shipping, the 1918 position was worse than that of 1917 when the armistice was signed, and importation again allowed.

## SWISS SEEKING TRADE HERE

Rico Wiskemann, general manager of the Chemical Import Co., Ltd., of Swiss Industrials, who is a member of the Swiss Commission which arrived last week, says his company will handle chemicals, oils, dyes and tanning extracts for American firms desiring representation in Switzerland and pledges delivery to Swiss consumers and no transshipment to Germany.

"While the capitalization of the company is 2,000,000 francs," said Mr. Wiskemann, "it should be borne in mind that the extent of the business to be conducted will not be governed by the capitalization. For instance, if one of our shareholders, an industrial concern, desires, let us say, certain chemicals, that concern will pay us immediately and these funds will be transferred to the United States for the account of the American concern which gets the business."

"While Switzerland made a good deal of money during the war," said Mr. Wiskemann, "she lost much since the armistice was signed. This was due to the fact that she purchased raw materials at very high prices, and there is a general feeling that prices will come down. People are holding back in their purchases because they believe that they will be able to get necessities much cheaper in the near future. It will be up to the American bankers to arrange credits for Europe as soon as possible. The exchange situation is very bad, of course, and I hope that there will be an improvement soon, for if there is not, I don't know what will be the result."

Regarding purchases from Switzerland by Germany, Mr. Wiskemann said that it was likely that the Germans would prefer to buy their raw materials direct from this and other countries as they did before the war. He said the Germans realized that in buying from Switzerland, they would have to pay a commission to which they were averse. He said that the Germans believe they can do better by going into the markets direct, although he admitted that very long credits would have to be extended to them.

## NEW PRICES FOR GERMAN POTASH

The Kali-syndikat, with the consent of the German Government, has fixed the following new scale of prices:

| | Marks |
|---|---|
| Carnalite containing 9% | 3.15 |
| Carnalite containing 10% | 3.50 |
| Carnalite containing 11% | 3.85 |
| Cainite, Hard Salt and Sylvinite containing 12% | 4.92 |
| Cainite, Hard Salt and Sylvinite containing 13% | 5.33 |
| Cainite, Hard Salt and Sylvinite containing 14% | 5.74 |
| Cainite, Hard Salt and Sylvinite containing 15% | 6.15 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 20% | 10.20 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 21% | 10.71 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 22% | 11.22 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 30% | 17.10 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 31% | 17.67 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 32% | 18.24 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 40% | 26.80 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 41% | 27.47 |
| Potash fertilizer containing 42% | 28.14 |

Prices of sulphate have been raised and are retroactive to March 1. They are per 100 kilograms 21.50 marks to 20.75 marks according to location, and from July 1 25.25 marks to 24.50 marks.

The "Yakugyo Shuho" of Tokio, which publishes an edition in English, says: "The Japanese Government has of late taken strict measures of control of illicit trade in opium and other narcotic drugs intended for North China and Manchuria. But unless the importations of these drugs by British and Americans in South China is stopped, the drugs will naturally be transported northward. So the Colonial Bureau of Japan is going to investigate the narcotic situation in South China and report its findings to the Foreign Office."

## *Foreign Trade Notes*

A plantation near Rio Blanco, Bolivia, has begun the manufacture of Palm Oil Soap from what is commonly known as the "Cusi Palm." The soap is as white and of as fine a quality as that made from cocoa oil.

There are 19 firms in Seoul, Korea, manufacturing drugs from ginseng producing products valued at 878,000 yen ($439,000 U. S. currency). Toilet soap is made by four Japanese houses and laundry soap by five.

The quantity of castor oil produced in Korea has increased enormously, says the "Yakugyo Shuho," of Tokio, and if it continues to increase it is believed the importation from foreign countries may be discontinued.

A manufacturing druggist from Guatemala has gone to San Salvador to establish a factory for perfumes, lotions, tooth powders and toilet articles. A large industrial laboratory, equipped with the latest imported chemical machinery, is to be installed.

A sample of mangle bark, which is now quoted at $10 a ton of 2,000 pounds, was recently sent to the United States from Bahia Island for analysis. The tree which produces this bark grows in profusion in different parts of Honduras, and if the analysis is favorable the industry can be developed on a large scale.

A reduction in the crop of insect flower in Japan this year, has caused a sudden advance in price. It may go higher as the crop is estimated at only one half of last year's production. The advance is due to the high price of rice and barley, which the farmers raised in greater quantities because more profitable than insect flower.

The Netherlands farmers are short of fertilizers. The Dutch manufacturers are unable to supply the demand. Raw materials, such as phosphate rock, are imported. Germany supplied the bulk of the potash supplies before the war. In 1918 the Fertilizer Commission could deliver only 13 per cent of the Chile saltpeter ordered, and only 20% of sulphate of ammonia. Superphosphate was delivered only to the extent of 65 per cent of the orders. Other controlled fertilizers were not available for distribution. Some few carloads of carbonate of ammonia were left in free trade, at the maximum price fixed by the Fertilizer Commission of 775 florins per metric ton ($316.53 per long ton).

## QUININE CONFLICT IN JAPAN

A conflict has resulted in Japan over an agreement by the Government to buy quinine from the syndicate of British, French, Italian and American interests who have a contract with the Dutch Bureau of Quinine for certain supplies. The Japanese government issued an order prohibiting importations of quinine by any house except the Mitsui Bussan.

It then developed that the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co. had a contract with the cinchona growers of Java for supplies of bark. It was made in 1917 and runs for three years. The Hoshi company protested and claims that it is not necessary to import quinine because they can manufacture it and thereby develop a new industry for Japan. The Government has taken no action.

# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.**

**For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:**

**1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons**
**1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon**
**1 American Gallon—3.79 liters**
**1 Liter—.264 American Gallon**
**1 American Gallon ($H_2O$) weighs 8 pounds**
**1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram**
**1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)**

## Fine Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. | lb. | — | .43 |
| Acetone | lb. | .13½ | .15 |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 2.25 | 2.30 |
| Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vials | ea. | — | 2.55 |
| Adeps Lanae, hydrous | lb. | — | .20 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | .26 |
| Alcohol 188 proof | gal. | — | 4.70 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | — | 4.75 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | — | 5.00 |
| Wood, ref. 95 p.c. | gal. | 1.30 | 1.35 |
| 97 p.c. | gal. | 1.33 | 1.36 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .48 | .50 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .52 | .54 |
| Aldehyde | lb. | 1.25 | 1.45 |
| Aloin U.S.P., powd. | lb. | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | — | 4.00 |
| Bichromate, C. P. | lb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Bromide, gran., bulk | lb. | .54 | .55 |
| Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. | lb. | .12 | .12½ |
| Chloride U.S.P. | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 2.10 | 2.15 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | 4.85 |
| Molybdate, Pure | lb. | — | 4.15 |
| Nitrate, cryst., C. P. | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Gran. | lb. | — | .54 |
| Oxalate, Pure | lb. | .83 | .85 |
| Persulphate | lb. | .95 | 1.05 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | .90 | .95 |
| Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums | gal. | 3.65 | 3.75 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Needle powder | lb. | .09 | .11 |
| Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur | lb. | .35 | .74 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | 6.50 | 7.50 |
| Apomorphine Hydrochloride | oz. | — | 29.80 |
| Argols | lb. | .08 | .11 |
| Arsenic, red | lb. | .23 | .25 |
| White | lb. | .09¾ | .10 |
| Aspirin | lb. | .80 | .95 |
| Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz v. | oz. | — | 30.00 |
| Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. | oz. | 17.00 | 18.00 |
| Barbital | oz. | — | 2.25 |
| Barium Carb. prec., pure | lb. | .28 | .29 |
| *Chlorate, pure | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | — | 3.20 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 3.70 | 3.80 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | | | |
| Benzonaphthol | lb. | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v. | oz. | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. | lb. | — | 5.80 |
| Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 3.60 |
| Oxide, pd. | lb. | — | 3.90 |
| Oxychloride | lb. | — | 3.30 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | 3.05 |
| Subbenzoate | lb. | 4.70 | 4.75 |
| Subcarbonate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 3.30 |
| Subgallate | lb. | — | 3.30 |
| Subiodide | lb. | — | 5.45 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | — | 3.00 |
| Bismuth Subsalicylate | lb. | — | 3.60 |
| Tannate | lb. | — | 2.80 |
| Borax, in bbls., crystals | lb. | .07½ | .08 |
| Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs | lb. | .08 | .08¼ |
| Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc. | | | |
| Bromine, tech., bulk | lb. | — | .55 |
| Cadmium Bromide, crystals | lb. | 1.75 | 1.80 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | 4.40 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | — | 7.25 |
| Hydrobromide | lb. | 8.50 | 9.00 |
| Citrated, U.S.P. | lb. | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Phosphate | | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| Cadmium Bromide, crystals | lb. | 1.75 | 1.80 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | 4.60 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .21 | .23 |
| Sulphocarbolate | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| Calomel, see Mercury. | | | |
| Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. | lb. | — | 3.30 |
| 16's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | 3.35 | 3.40 |
| 24's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | 3.35 | 3.40 |
| 32's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | 3.35 | 3.40 |
| Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs | lb. | — | 3.30 |
| Monobromated, bulk | lb. | 4.25 | 4.30 |
| Caramel | lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Casein, C. P. | lb. | .45 | .49 |
| Castor Oil, AA bbls. | lb. | — | .21 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | — | .80 |
| Heavy | lb. | .04 | .06 |
| Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100 lb. lots | lb. | — | .95 |
| Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. | lb. | — | .30 |
| Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz. | | — | 1.06 |
| Chrysarobin, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 4.00 |
| Cinchonine, Alk., crystals. | oz. | — | .61 |
| Sulphate | oz. | — | .35 |
| Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc. | | | |
| Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran. | oz. | — | 9.50 |
| cryst., bulk | oz. | — | 9.75 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | — | .47 |
| Cases, fingers | lb. | .50 | .52 |
| Codeine, Alk., Bulk | oz. | — | 11.15 |
| Nitrate, Bulk | oz. | — | 10.00 |
| Phosphate, Bulk | oz. | — | 8.35 |
| Sulphate, Bulk | oz. | — | 8.90 |
| Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd. | bbls. | — | 90.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | — | 135.00 |
| Collodion, U.S.P. | lb. | .35 | .37 |
| Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury | | | |
| Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals | | | |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. | lb. | .53 | .55 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | .53 | .55 |
| Creosote, U. S. P. | lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | 7.50 |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | lb. | .22 | .25 |
| Dionin | oz. | — | 14.85 |
| Dover's Powder, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials | ea. | — | 2.00 |
| Hydrochloride, U.S.P. | oz. | 34.00 | 35.00 |
| 15 gr. vials | ea. | — | 1.35 |
| Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate | | | |
| Ether, U.S.P., Conc. | lb. | — | .19 |
| Washed | lb. | — | .26 |
| Nitrous, conc. | lb. | 1.10 | 1.11 |
| U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | — | .34 |
| Anaesthesia | lb. | — | .23 |
| Eucalyptol, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| Formaldehyde | | .22½ | .23 |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| *Gold | lb. | — | — |
| Glycerin, C. P., | | | |
| Drums and bbls. added | lb. | — | .20 |
| C. P. in cans | lb. | — | .22 |
| Dynamite, drums included | lb. | — | .19½ |
| Saponifications, loose | lb. | — | .13 |
| Soap Lye, loose | lb. | — | .12½ |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | — | 10.00 |
| Crystals | lb. | — | 13.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | 12.00 |
| Guarana | lb. | — | .85 |
| Haarlem Oil, dom. | gross | — | 3.75 |
| Imported | gross | — | 6.00 |
| Hexamethylenetetramine | lb. | — | 1.00 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots | | | |
| 4-oz. bottles | gross | — | 7.25 |
| 12-oz. bottles | gross | — | 16.25 |
| 16-oz. bottles | gross | — | 19.25 |
| Hydroquinone, bulk | lb. | 2.00 | 2.05 |
| Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc. | | | |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | — | 4.50 |
| Iodoform, Powdered, bulk | lb. | — | 5.25 |
| Crystals | lb. | — | 5.75 |
| Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. | lb. | — | 1.28 |
| and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 1.13 |
| Green scales, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 1.41 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | 4.25 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 1.08 |
| Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 1.13 |
| *Kamala, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 4.00 |
| Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. | lb. | — | .20 |
| Anhydrous, cans | lb. | — | .26 |
| Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII. | lb. | — | 3.40 |
| Licorice, U.S.P., Mass. | lb. | .60 | .62 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | 1.05 |
| Lithium Carbonate | lb. | — | 1.50 |
| Citrate | lb. | — | 2.50 |
| Lupulin | lb. | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| Lycopodium, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.70 | 1.75 |
| Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. | lb. | .12 | .13½ |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | — | 4.25 |
| Hyphophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | 1.70 |
| Oxide, tins light | lb. | — | 1.10 |
| Peroxide, cans | lb. | — | 2.15 |
| Salicylate | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs. | | — | 2.25 |
| U.S.P. 100-lbs. | | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Manganese Glycerophos | lb. | 3.25 | 3.35 |
| Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII | lb. | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | 5.00 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Sulphate, crystals | lb. | — | .55 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 8.75 | 9.00 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lb. | ea. | 105.00 | 110.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | 1.34 |
| Blue Mass | lb. | — | .84 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | .86 |
| Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. | lb. | — | .82 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | — | 1.15 |
| Citrine Ointment | lb. | — | .60 |
| Calomel, Amer. | lb. | — | 1.76 |
| Corrosive Sublimate cryst. | lb. | — | 1.63 |
| Powdered, Granular | lb. | — | 1.58 |
| Iodide, Green | lb. | — | 4.11 |
| Red | lb. | — | 4.21 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | 4.11 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | — | 1.93 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | 2.03 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | — | 2.05 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | 2.10 |
| with chalk | lb. | — | .84 |
| Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals | | | |
| Methylene Blue, medicinal | lb. | — | 12.00 |
| Milk, powdered | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Mineral Oil, white | gal. | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Morphine, Acet. bulk | oz. | — | 9.80 |
| Hydrochloride, bulk | oz. | — | 9.80 |
| Sulphate, bulk | oz. | — | 9.80 |
| Diacetyl. Alkaloid | oz. | — | 14.50 |
| Diacetyl. Hydcl. | oz. | — | 13.05 |
| Ethyl Hydcl. | oz. | — | 14.85 |
| Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products. | | | |
| Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27 | | | |
| Opium, cases, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| Granular | lb. | — | 9.50 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 9.25 |
| Oxgall, pure U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | 1.55 |
| Papain | lb. | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. | gal. | 3.10 | 3.60 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Petrolatum, light amber bbls. | lb. | .05½ | .06 |
| Cream White | lb. | .07 | .08 |
| Lily White | lb. | .09¾ | .10 |
| Snow White | lb. | .13 | .13½ |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 1.75 | 1.80 |
| Phosphorus, yellow | lb. | — | .35 |
| Red | lb. | .68 | .70 |
| Pilocarpine | oz. | — | 9.50 |
| Podophyllin | lb. | — | 6.50 |
| Potassium acetate | lb. | — | 1.00 |
| Bicarbonate, U.S.P. | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | .45 | .60 |
| C. P. | lb. | .75 | .85 |
| Bromide Crystals, bulk | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Granulated | lb. | .49 | .50 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 | lb. | — | .75 |
| Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 1.84 |
| Glycerophosphate, 75% | oz. | 1.75 | 1.80 |
| Hypophosphite, bulk | oz. | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | 3.50 | 3.55 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | — | 1.00 |
| Permanganate, U.S.P. | lb. | .55 | .56 |

*Nominal.

# Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potassium Salicylate | lb. | — | 1.50 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | 1.11 | 1.16 |
| Tartrate, powdered | lb. | — | 1.25 |
| Procaine, oz. bottles | | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| 5 gr. bottles | | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| Quicksilver, See Mercury | | | |
| Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins | oz. | — | .80 |
| 1-oz. tins | oz. | — | .88 |
| Second Hands, Java | oz. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Second Hands, American | oz. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins | oz. | — | .80 |
| Alkaloid | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Benzoate | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Citrate | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Dihyd'chloride | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | — | 1.07 |
| Hypophosphite | oz. | — | 1.17 |
| Phosphate | oz. | — | 1.07 |
| Salicylate | oz. | — | 1.07 |
| Tannate | oz. | — | .80 |
| Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins | oz. | — | 1.06 |
| Sulphate, tins | oz. | — | .70 |
| Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. | lb. | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. | lb. | — | .43 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | — | .43 |
| Rosewater, triple | lb. | 11.50 | 12.00 |
| Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble | lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| U.S.P., Insoluble | lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | — | 30.00 |
| Salol, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| *Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | — | 110.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | 110.00 |
| Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. | lb. | — | .33½ |
| Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots | oz. | .68 | .69 |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure | lb. | — | .36 |
| Powd. U.S.P., bbls. | lb. | .41 | .42 |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Green, pure | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | .25 | .29 |
| Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. | lb. | .80 | .85 |
| Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls | lb. | .02¼ | .02½ |
| Bromide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .49 | .50 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | — | 1.40 |
| Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10 | lb. | .15½ | .16 |
| Granular, c.b. 10 | lb. | — | .20 |
| Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII | lb. | — | 1.15 |
| Granular, U.S.P. IX | lb. | — | 1.30 |
| Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Glycerophosphate, crystals | lb. | 2.15 | 2.20 |
| Hypophosphite, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | 4.05 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | — | .13 |
| Recryst. | lb. | .17 | .18 |
| Dried | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) | lb. | .01¼ | .01½ |
| Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk. | lb. | .50 | .51 |
| Carbonate, pure | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | 3.70 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Strychnine Alkd., cryst. | oz. | — | 1.80 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | 1.80 |
| Nitrate | oz. | — | 1.80 |
| Sulphate, crystals, bulk | oz. | — | 1.40 |
| Sugar of Milk, Powdered | lb. | .35 | .37 |
| Cartons, 1 lb. | lb. | — | .40 |
| Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots | | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 16.00 | 16.75 |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 13.00 | 14.00 |
| Sulphur, roll, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.95 | 3.15 |
| Flour, 100 p.c. pure | 100 lbs. | 3.10 | 3.40 |
| Flowers, 100 p.c. pure | 100 lbs. | 3.30 | 3.60 |
| Precip., U.S.P. | lb. | — | .17 |
| Lac Sulphur | lb. | — | .12 |
| Tartar Emetic, tech. | lb. | .67 | .67½ |
| U.S.P. | lb. | .73 | .73½ |
| Terpin Hydrate | lb. | .84 | .85 |
| Theobromine Alkaloid | lb. | — | 12.00 |
| Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.00 | 7.25 |
| Iodide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 11.90 | 12.00 |
| Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. | lb. | — | .60 |
| Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes. | | | |
| Turpentine, Venice, True | lb. | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| Artificial | lb. | .13 | .14 |
| Spirits, see Naval Stores. | | | |
| Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals | | | |
| Veronal (See Barbital) | | | |
| Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl. | gal. | — | 1.15 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | — | .16 |
| Chloride, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | 4.15 |
| Metallic, C. P. | lb. | .45 | .75 |
| Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Stearate | lb. | .38 | .42 |

*Nominal

## Acids

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, 28 p.c., See Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Acetyl-salicylic | lb. | .80 | .95 |
| Benzoic, from gum | lb. | — | — |
| U.S.P., ex toluol | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| Boric, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .13¾ | .14 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .13¾ | .14 |
| Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. | lb. | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 6.00 | 6.20 |
| *Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. drs. | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| 1-lb. bottle | lb. | — | .22 |
| 5-lb. bottle | lb. | — | .20 |
| 50 to 100-lb. tins | lb. | .16 | .16½ |
| LLiquid, U.S.P. | lb. | — | .19 |
| Crude, 25% | gal. | .24 | .31 |
| Chromic, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| Chrysophanic | lb. | — | 5.00 |
| Citric, crystals, bbls. | lb. | — | .95 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | .95½ |
| Second hands | lb. | 1.02 | 1.04 |
| Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. | gal. | .75 | .85 |
| Formic, 75 p.c., tech | lb. | .36½ | .38 |
| Gallic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c. | lb. | — | 2.50 |
| Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 | oz. | — | .19 |
| Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| 20 p.c. tech | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. | lb. | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| U.S.P., 10 p.c. | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Lactic, U.S.P., VIII | lb. | — | 2.20 |
| U.S.P., IX | lb. | — | 2.40 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | — | 8.50 |
| Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals | | | |
| Nitro Muriatic | lb. | .20 | .23 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .23 | .28 |
| Oxalic, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .23 | .24 |
| Picric, kegs, see Intermediates | | | |
| Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P. | lb. | .32 | .33 |
| 50 p.c. tech. | lb. | .21½ | .23½ |
| Pyrogallic, resublimed | lb. | 2.30 | 2.35 |
| Crystals, bottles | lb. | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | .08 | .10 |
| Technical | gal. | .12 | .12½ |
| Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Sulphuric, C.P. | lb. | .08 | .09 |
| Sulphurous | lb. | .06 | .06½ |
| Tannic, technical | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| U S.P., bulk | lb. | — | 1.30 |
| Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | .79½ | .81½ |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | .79½ | .84 |
| Trichloracetic, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.40 | 4.50 |

## Crude Drugs

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agar, Agar, No. 1 | lb. | — | .85 |
| No. 2 | lb. | — | .80 |
| No. 3 | lb. | — | .75 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Sweet | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Meal | lb. | .47 | .52 |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | — | 10.00 |
| Grey | lb. | — | 23.00 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | — | .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .33 | .35 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| Burgundy Pitch, Dom. | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.25 | 1.30 |
| Russian, whole | lb. | — | 3.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| Charcoal Willow, powdered. | lb. | .05½ | .07 |
| Wood, powdered | lb. | .04 | .05 |
| Civet | oz. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Colocynth, Apples, Trieste | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Pulp, U.S.P. | lb. | .35 | .36 |
| Spanish Apples | lb. | .45 | .55 |

*Nominal

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste | lb. | .60 | .62 |
| Jewelers, large | lb. | 1.70 | 1.75 |
| Small | lb. | 1.55 | 1.60 |
| French | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Dragon's Blood, Mass. | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Reeds | lb. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | — | 4.00 |
| Spanish | lb. | — | 4.00 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | — | .60 |
| Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime | lb. | .65 | .80 |
| Pacific Coast, 1918, prime | lb. | .58 | .67 |
| Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar) | | | |
| Russian | lb. | — | 10.00 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indies | lb. | .19 | .21 |
| Honey, Calif. | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Small flake | lb. | .57 | .60 |
| Moss, Iceland | lb. | .21 | .23 |
| Irish | lb. | .11 | .15 |
| Musk, pods, Cab. | oz. | — | — |
| Tonquin | oz. | 25.00 | 26.00 |
| Grain, Cab | lb. | 23.00 | 25.00 |
| Tonquin | lb. | 41.00 | 43.00 |
| *Synthetic | lb. | — | 30.00 |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | — | 1.25 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Ground | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | 2.95 | 3.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.05 | 3.30 |
| Spermaceti, blocks | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Storax, liquid cases | lb. | 1.60 | 1.65 |
| Tamarinds, bbls. | lb. | .12½ | .13 |
| Kegs | per keg | — | 6.25 |

### BALSAMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| South American | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Fir, Canada | lb. | — | 9.00 |
| Oregon | gal. | 1.55 | 1.70 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.40 | 3.50 |
| Tolu | lb. | 1.50 | 1.60 |

### BARKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .17 | .21 |
| Bayberry | lb. | .22 | .28 |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| of Tree | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | — | .60 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .17 | .18 |
| Cascarilla, quills | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| Cinchona, red quills | lb. | .75 | .85 |
| Broken | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| *Yellow "quills" | lb. | — | — |
| *Broken | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| *Loxa, pale, bs. | lb. | — | — |
| *Powdered, boxes | lb. | — | — |
| *Maracaibo, yellow, powd. | lb. | — | — |
| Condurango | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Cramp (true) | lb. | .42 | .45 |
| Cramp (so-called) | lb. | .11 | .12 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .09½ | .10 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .21 | .25 |
| Select bdls. | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .07 | .08 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| Mezereon | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .08 | .09 |
| White | lb. | .08 | .09 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | — | .12 |
| Malaga, Sweet | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Trieste, sweet | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Northern | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Pomegranate of Root | lb. | .26 | .28 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .25 | .28 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .35 | .45 |
| Select | lb. | .45 | .55 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .15 | .17 |
| Cut | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Crushed | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Wahoo, of Root | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| of Tree | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .06 | .07 |
| White | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| White Pine Rossed | lb. | .07 | .08 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .07 | .08 |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .15 | .28 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .08 | .09 |

*Nominal

# Crude Drugs—Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers, and Seeds

## BEANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabar | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | — | — .35 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | — | — 1.75 |
| Para | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Surinam | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, whole | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |
| Cuts | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| South American | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.75 |
| Tahiti, Yellow Label | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Green Label | lb. | — | — 2.75 |

## BERRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| XX | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Fish | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Juniper | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Laurel | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| *Poke | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Prickly Ash | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Sloe | lb. | .25 | — .30 |

## FLOWERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica | | — | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .80 |
| Borage | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Calendula Petals | lb. | — | — 2.75 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Hungarian type | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| Roman | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Spanish | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Elder | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Insect, open | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Closed | lb. | — | — — |
| *Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| *Kousso | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Select | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Without Leaves | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Malva, blue | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Black | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Mullein | lb. | 1.68 | — 1.70 |
| Orange | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.00 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .69 | — .70 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Valencia | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | | | |

## GUMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Barbados | lb. | .98 | — 1.05 |
| Cape | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Socotrine, whole | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | — | — — |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Arabic, firsts | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| *Seconds | lb. | — | — — |
| Sorts Amber | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | .80 | — 1.00 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Camphor, ref. See Pg. 26, Col. 2 | | | |
| Catechu | lb. | .11 | — .15 |
| Chicle, Mexican | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Galbanum | lb. | 1.38 | — 1.45 |
| Gambier | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Gamboge | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .70 | — 1.00 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .83 | — .90 |
| Kino | lb. | .49 | — .59 |
| Mastic | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Myrrh, Select | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Sorts | lb. | .70 | — .78 |
| Siftings | lb. | — | — — |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .16 | — .19 |
| Tears | lb. | .18 | — .30 |
| Sandarac | lb. | .45 | — .48 |
| *Senegal, picked | lb. | — | — — |
| Sorts | lb. | — | — — |
| Spruce | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Storax, Art. cases | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| *Thus, per bbl. 280 lbs. | | — | —28.00 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo first | lb. | — | — 4.25 |
| Seconds | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| *Thirds | lb. | — | — 2.50 |

*Nominal.

## LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aconite | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Balmony | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Bay, true | lb. | — | — — |
| Belladonna | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.15 |
| Long | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Cannabis, true, imported | lb. | — | — — |
| American | lb. | .29 | — .55 |
| Catnip | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| *Coca, Huanuco | lb. | — | — — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Conium | lb. | .29 | — — |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Damiana | lb. | — | — .14 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Digitalis, Domestic | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Imported | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | — | — — |
| *Russian | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Domestic | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| *Henna | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Horehound | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| *Jaborandi | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Laurel | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Matico | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| *Marjoram, African | lb. | .50 | — .52 |
| French | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Motherwort herb | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Patchouli | lb. | .76 | — .83 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .26 | — .29 |
| Pichi | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Plantain | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.28 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Rue | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Sage, Austrian, stemless | lb. | — | — — |
| *Grinding | lb. | — | — — |
| Greek, stemless | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Spanish | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Savory | lb. | .20 | — .20½ |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Half Leaf | lb. | .60 | — .63 |
| Siftings | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Tinnevelly | lb. | .14 | — .20 |
| Pods | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Skullcap, Western | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Spearmint American | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Tansy | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Thyme, Spanish | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| French | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Wormwood imported | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .15 | — .20 |

## ROOTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite, U.S.P. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| Alkanet | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .70 | — .72 |
| Whole | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Angelica American | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Imported | lb. | .59 | — .69 |
| Arnica | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Arrowroot, American | lb. | — | — .10 |
| Bermuda | lb. | — | — .60 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Belladonna | lb. | .50 | — .65 |
| Berberis, Aquifolium | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Beth | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Blood | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Burdock, Imported | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| American | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Unbleached, natural | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Blue | lb. | .14 | — .15 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Colombo, whole | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Comfrey | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Culver's | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Cranesbill, see Geranium. | | | |
| Dandelion, Euglish | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| American | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Doggrass Dom. | lb. | .39 | — .45 |
| Cut Bermuda | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .38 | — .42 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Galangal | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Gentian | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Geranium | lb. | — | — .14 |
| Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Bleached | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| *Ginseng, Cultivated | lb. | 3.00 | — 9.00 |
| Wild, Eastern | lb. | 5.00 | —10.00 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 5.00 | —22.00 |
| Southern | lb. | — | — — |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.75 |
| *Hellebore, Black, Imported | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| White, Domestic | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| *Imported | lb. | — | — — |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.85 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 3.25 |
| Rio, whole | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 3.25 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Lady Slipper | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Licorice, *Russian, cut | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Spanish natural bales | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Selected | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| *Lovage, American | lb. | .73 | — .75 |
| Manaca | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Musk, Russian | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Oriss, Florentine bold | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Verona | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Pellitory | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Pleurisy | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Poke | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Rhatany | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| *Rhubarb Shensi | lb. | — | — — |
| Chips | lb. | — | — — |
| Cuts | lb. | — | — — |
| High Dried | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.90 |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras | lb. | .65 | — .66 |
| American | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Mexican | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Southern | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Snake, Canada natural | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Stripped | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Spikenard | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Squill, white | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Stillingia | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Stone | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Turmeric Madras | lb. | .11¼ | — .12 |
| Aleppy | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| China | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Unicorn false (Helonias) | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| *English | lb. | — | — — |
| *German | lb. | — | — — |
| *Japanese | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| *Yellow Parilla | lb. | — | — .20 |

## SEEDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anise, Levant | lb. | .20½ | — .21 |
| Star | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |
| Spanish | lb. | .20¼ | — .20½ |
| Canary, *Spanish | lb. | — | — — |
| Morocco | lb. | .10 | — .10¼ |
| South American | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Caraway, African | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| †Dutch | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Domestic | lb. | .68 | — .69 |
| Cardamom, bleached | lb. | 1.10 | — 2.00 |
| Celery | lb. | .38 | — .39½ |
| Colchicum | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Conium | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Coriander, Bombay | lb. | .05¼ | — .05½ |
| Morocco, Unbleached | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Bleached | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |

*Nominal.

# Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cumin, Levant | lb. | — | — |
| *Malta | lb. | — | — |
| Morocco | lb. | .12½ | .13 |
| Dill | lb. | .15 | .15½ |
| **Fennel, French** | **lb.** | **.14** | **.14½** |
| ***German, small** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| ***Roumanian, small** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| Flax, whole | per bbl. | 20.00 | —22.00 |
| Ground | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .04½ | .05 |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .09½ | .10 |
| Chilian | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| **Job's Tears, white** | **lb.** | **.05½** | **.06** |
| Larkspur | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| **Mustard, Bari, Brown** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| ***Dutch** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| Bombay, Brown | lb. | .15½ | .16 |
| California brown | lb. | .21½ | .22 |
| Chinese, Yellow | lb. | .08 | .08½ |
| *English, yellow | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| Parsley | lb. | .28 | .29 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | .45 | .47 |
| **Russian blue** | **lb.** | **.75** | **.77** |
| Indian | lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Quince | lb. | — | .95 |
| **Rape, English** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| Japanese small | lb. | .12 | .12½ |
| **Domestic** | **lb.** | **.08½** | **.09** |
| Sabadilla | lb. | .15 | .15½ |
| Stramonium | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| **Strophanthus, Hispidus** | **lb.** | **1.55** | **1.60** |
| **Kombe** | **lb.** | **1.75** | **2.00** |
| Sunflower, domestic | lb. | .22 | .22½ |
| South American | lb. | .10½ | .11 |
| Worm, American | lb. | — | .35 |
| Levant | lb. | 1.15 | 1.25 |

## SPICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capsicum, African pods | lb. | .12½ | .14 |
| **Bombay** | **lb.** | **.15** | **.16** |
| **Japan Caps** | **lb.** | **—** | **.16** |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .22 | .24 |
| China, Selected, mats | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| Saigon, assortment | lb. | .50 | .51 |
| Chillies, Japan | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Mombasa | lb. | .14 | .14½ |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .31½ | .38 |
| Cloves, Zanzibar | lb. | .41 | .42 |
| Amboynas | lb. | .44 | .45 |
| **Penang** | **lb.** | **.70** | **.80** |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .14 | .14½ |
| Jamaica, white good | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Japan | lb. | .16½ | .17 |
| Mace, Banda, No. 1 | lb. | .49 | .50 |
| **Banda, No. 2** | **lb.** | **.45** | **.46** |
| Batavia, No. 2 | lb. | .42½ | .43 |
| Nutmegs, 110s | lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Pepper, Black, Sing | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| White | lb. | .33 | .33½ |
| Pimento, Select | lb. | .09 | .09½ |

## WAXES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bayberry | lb. | .49 | .51 |
| **Bees, light, crude** | **lb.** | **.43** | **.44** |
| Light, refined | lb. | .48 | .49 |
| Dark | lb. | .47 | .48 |
| **Candelilla** | **lb.** | **.31** | **.32** |
| **Carnauba, Flor.** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| No. 1, North Country | lb. | .90 | .91 |
| No. 2, North Country | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| No. 3, Fatty Gray | lb. | .56 | .58 |
| Chalky | lb. | .50 | .52 |
| **Ceresin, Yellow** | **lb.** | **.16** | **.18** |
| **White** | **lb.** | **.18** | **.23** |
| Japan | lb. | .19 | .19½ |
| **Montan, crude** | **lb.** | **.35** | **.36** |
| ***Bleached** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| **Ozokerite, crude, brown** | **lb.** | **.35** | **.36** |
| ***Green** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| ***Refined, white** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| ***Domestic** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| **Refined, yellow** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg.m.p. | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| *Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. | lb. | .10 | .10½ |

Stearic Acid, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31

*Nominal

## Essential Oils

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond, bitter, | lb. | 9.25 | — 9.50 |
| Bitter, U.S.P. | lb. | 9.50 | — 9.75 |
| Artificial, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Sweet | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Peach Kernel | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| **Amber, crude** | **lb.** | **1.75** | **— 2.00** |
| Rectified | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Anise, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Bay | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 4.75 | — 4.85 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| *Bois de Rose | lb. | — | — 9.00 |
| Cade | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Cajuput, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Camphor, Sassafrassy | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Caraway, Rectified | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.00 |
| Cassia, Technical | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.35 |
| Lead, Free | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.45 |
| Redistilled, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.85 | — 2.90 |
| Cedar, Leaf | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.25 |
| Cedar Wood, light | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy | lb. | — | —28.00 |
| Citronella, Ceylon | lb. | .46 | — .47 |
| Java | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Cloves, can | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Bottles | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Copaiba, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| *Coriander, U.S.P. | lb. | — | —65.00 |
| Cubebs, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.25 | — 8.50 |
| Cumin | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.00 |
| Erigeron | lb. | — | — 9.00 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Geranium, Rose Algerian | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Bourbon (Reunion) | lb. | 9.00 | — 9.25 |
| Turkish | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| **Ginger** | **lb.** | **7.00** | **— 7.50** |
| Gingergrass | lb. | — | — 3.25 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Juniper Berries, rect. | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.50 |
| Twice rect. | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.50 |
| **Wood** | **lb.** | **1.50** | **— 2.00** |
| Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.25 | — 8.50 |
| **Garden** | **lb.** | **.75** | **— 1.00** |
| **Spike** | **lb.** | **1.20** | **— 1.75** |
| Lemon, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Lemongrass, Native | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| **Limes, Expressed** | **lb.** | **3.75** | **— 4.00** |
| **Distilled** | **lb.** | **1.10** | **— 1.25** |
| Linaloe | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals | | | |
| **Mustard, natural** | **lb.** | **—** | **—30.00** |
| Artificial | lb. | 11.50 | —12.00 |
| **Neroli, bigarade** | **lb.** | **95.00** | **—105.00** |
| **Petale** | **lb.** | **120.00** | **—130.00** |
| **Artificial** | **lb.** | **15.00** | **—30.00** |
| **Nutmeg, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **1.60** | **— 1.75** |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Sweet, West Indian | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Italian | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.10 |
| **Origanum, Imitation** | **lb.** | **.42** | **— .45** |
| **Orris Concrete** | **oz.** | **5.00** | **— 5.25** |
| Patchouli | lb. | 17.00 | —18.00 |
| Pennyroyal, domestic | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 7.75 | — 8.00 |
| Redistilled, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.25 | — 8.50 |
| Petit Grain, So. America | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.00 |
| French | lb. | 9.00 | — 9.50 |
| **Pinus Sylvestris** | **lb.** | **2.25** | **— 2.50** |
| Pumilio | lb. | 5.35 | — 5.50 |
| **Rose, French** | **oz.** | **15.00** | **—17.00** |
| Bulgarian | oz. | 17.50 | —20.00 |
| **Artificial** | **oz.** | **2.50** | **— 3.50** |
| **Rosemary** | **lb.** | **1.10** | **— 1.30** |
| Safrol | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Sandalwood, East India | lb. | 10.75 | —11.00 |
| **West Indies** | **lb.** | **6.00** | **— 6.50** |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Savin | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Spearmint | lb. | — | —10.50 |
| Spruce | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Tansy, Amer. | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| **Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **1.85** | **— 2.00** |
| **White, French** | **lb.** | **2.00** | **— 2.25** |
| Wintergreen, sweet birch | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| Genuine Gaultheria | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Wormwood, Dom. | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bourbon | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| **Manila** | **lb.** | **25.00** | **—30.00** |
| Artificial | lb. | — | —10.00 |

## OLEORESINS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aspidium (Malefern)** | **lb.** | **10.00** | **—11.00** |
| Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Cubeb | lb. | 7.75 | — 8.00 |
| **Ginger** | **lb.** | **3.25** | **— 3.50** |
| Malefern | lb. | — | —10.00 |
| **Mullein (so-called)** | **lb.** | **5.00** | **— 5.25** |
| ***Orris, domestic** | **lb.** | **—** | **—20.00** |
| Imported | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| ***Paraley Fruit (Petroselinum)** | **lb.** | **7.50** | **— 8.00** |
| **Pepper, black** | **lb.** | **—** | **— 7.00** |

## Aromatic Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetophenone | lb. | 8.00 | —10.00 |
| **Amyl Salicylate** | **lb.** | **2.25** | **— 2.50** |
| **Anethol** | **lb.** | **2.50** | **— 2.75** |
| Anisic Aldehyde, C.P. | lb. | — | — 7.50 |
| Benzaldehyde, F.F.C. | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Benzyl Acetate | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Imported | lb. | — | — 5.75 |
| **Benzyl Alcohol** | **lb.** | **2.50** | **— 2.75** |
| **Benzyl Benzoate** | **lb.** | **3.25** | **— 3.50** |
| Imported | lb. | — | — 6.00 |
| **Borneol** | **lb.** | **4.00** | **— 4.25** |
| Bromostyrol | lb. | — | —12.00 |
| **Cinnamic Acid** | **lb.** | **7.25** | **— 7.50** |
| **Cinnamic Alcohol** | **lb.** | **40.00** | **—45.00** |
| **Cinnamic Aldehyde** | **lb.** | **—** | **— 5.50** |
| Citral | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| **Citronellol** | **lb.** | **16.00** | **—18.00** |
| Imported | lb. | — | —30.00 |
| Coumarin | lb. | 6.50 | — 6.75 |
| **Ethyl Cinnamate** | **lb.** | **8.00** | **—10.00** |
| **Eucalyptol** | **lb.** | **1.10** | **— 1.20** |
| **Eugenol** | **lb.** | **3.75** | **— 4.00** |
| Geraniol, from citronella | lb. | 3.50 | — 6.00 |
| **Geranyl Acetate** | **lb.** | **—** | **— 7.25** |
| **Geranyl** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| **Heliotropin** | **lb.** | **3.75** | **— 4.00** |
| Indol, C. P. | oz. | — | —20.00 |
| Imported | oz. | — | —30.00 |
| Iso-Eugenol | lb. | 8.50 | — 8.75 |
| Linalol | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| **Linalol Acetate** | **lb.** | **9.00** | **—13.00** |
| Linalol Benzoate | lb. | — | — |
| Menthol | lb. | 8.75 | — 9.00 |
| **Methyl Anthranilate** | **lb.** | **15.00** | **—17.00** |
| **Methyl Cinnamate** | **lb.** | **—** | **— 7.25** |
| **Methyl Paracresol** | **lb.** | **—** | **—16.00** |
| Methyl Salicylate | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Mirbane, rect. drums | lb. | 13½ | — .14 |
| **Musk Ambrette** | **lb.** | **92.00** | **—100.00** |
| **Musk Ketone** | **lb.** | **—** | **—** |
| Musk Xylene | lb. | 13.00 | —15.00 |
| Phenylacetaldehyde | lb. | 35.00 | —40.00 |
| Phenylethylic Alcohol | lb. | 35.00 | —42.00 |
| Phenylacetic Acid | lb. | 14.00 | —16.00 |
| Rhodinol | lb. | 20.00 | —22.00 |
| Imported | lb. | — | —30.00 |
| Terpineol, C. P. | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Imported | lb. | — | — 1.70 |
| Thymol | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Vanillin | oz. | .75 | — .80 |
| **Violet, artificial** | **lb.** | **12.00** | **—18.00** |

## Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl. | 100 lbs. | — | — 3.75 |
| 56 p.c., bbls. | 100 lbs. | — | — 6.50 |
| 70 p.c., bbls. | 100 lbs. | — | — 7.50 |
| 80 p.c., bbls. | 100 lbs. | — | — 8.00 |
| Redistilled | 100 lbs. | — | — 8.50 |
| Pure | 100 lbs. | 9.25 | — 9.50 |
| Glacial, bbls. | | 12.25 | —13.00 |
| Alum, ammonia, lump | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| Ground | lb. | .04½ | — .04¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | .04¾ | — .04½ |
| Chrome | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| **Potash lump** | **lb.** | **.08** | **— .08¾** |
| Chrome | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Ground | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| **Alum, Potash, Powdered** | **lb.** | **.08** | **— .09½** |
| **Soda, Ground** | **100 lbs.** | **—** | **— 6.50** |
| Aluminum chloride, carboys. | lb. | — | — .05 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Sulph. | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Low grade | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.90 |
| Aluminum hydrate light | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Heavy | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Arsenic, white | lb. | .09½ | — .10½ |
| Red | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| **Ammonia, Anhydrous** | **lb.** | **.30** | **— .35** |
| Ammonia Carbonate | lb. | .12¾ | — .13¾ |
| Ammonia Nitrate | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. | lb. | — | — .09 |
| 20 deg., carboys | lb. | — | — .08 |
| 18 deg., carboys | lb. | — | — .06½ |
| 16 deg., carboys | lb. | — | — .06 |

*Nominal.

# Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.** | lb. | — | — .28¾ |
| Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | — | — .13 |
| Granulated, white | lb. | — | — .12 |
| Lump | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| **Sulphate, foreign** | 100 lbs. | — | — — |
| *Domestic, bulk | 100 lbs. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Antimony, Sulphuret | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Crimson | lb. | — | — — |
| Golden | lb. | — | — .28 |
| **Blane Fixe, dry** | lb. | .03½ | — .04½ |
| Barium, chloride | ton | 80.00 | —87.50 |
| Binoxide | lb. | .22½ | — .23 |
| **Nitrate** | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| **Barytes, floated, white** | ton | 25.00 | —35.00 |
| **Off color** | ton | 14.00 | —18.00 |
| Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| **Calcium Acetate** | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Carbide | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| **Carbonate** | lb. | .01¾ | — .02¾ |
| Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y. | ton | 20.00 | —25.00 |
| **Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.** | ton | — | — — |
| Chlorine, liquefied | lb. | .07½ | — .09 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| **Copper Carbonate** | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .45 | — .48 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| **Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76** | .... | .27 | — .28 |
| Sulphate, 98 99 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 8.85 | — 8.90 |
| 99 p.c. carlots N.Y. | 100 lbs. | — | — 9.00 |
| Copperas, f.o.b. works | 100 lbs. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| **Flourspar** | ton | 24.00 | —35.00 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | 2.50 | — 2.85 |
| **Refined** | gal. | 3.75 | — 3.80 |
| **Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.** | lb. | .06 | — .07½ |
| 48 p.c. in carboys | lb. | .09¾ | — .10 |
| 52 p.c. in carboys | lb. | .10 | — .12¾ |
| Lactic Acid, 22 p.c. | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| **Lead, Acetate, white crys.** | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| **Broken Cakes** | lb. | .13¾ | — .14 |
| Granulated | lb. | .13¾ | — .14 |
| Arsenate, powdered | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Paste | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. | lb. | .09 | — .13 |
| **Foreign** | lb. | — | — — |
| Red, American | lb. | .10¾ | — .13 |
| **Sulphate, basic** | lb. | — | — .08¾ |
| **White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry** | lb. | .09¾ | — .13 |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | — | — .13 |
| **English** | lb. | — | — — |
| Lithopone | lb. | .07 | — .07¼ |
| **Lime, hydrate** | lb. | — | — — |
| Acetate | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| **Sulphur solution** | gal. | .17 | — .22 |
| Manganese Chlor. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Sulp. | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Magnesite | ton | 62.00 | —65.00 |
| f.o.b. N. Y. | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| **Muriatic acid,** | | | |
| 18 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | — | — 1.75 |
| 20 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | — | — 2.00 |
| 22 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | — | — 2.25 |
| **Nickel oxide** | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Salts, single | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| double | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| **Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys** | lb. | .05 | — .05¼ |
| *38 deg. carboys | lb. | .06¾ | — .06½ |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | .06¾ | — .07 |
| 42 deg. carboys | lb. | .07½ | — .07¾ |
| **Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.** | lb. | .33 | — .38 |
| 50 p.c., tech. | lb. | .21½ | — .25½ |
| Phosphorus red | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Yellow | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sesquisulphide | lb. | — | — .42½ |
| **Plaster of Paris** | bbl. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| **True Dental** | bbl. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Potash Caustic, 88-92 | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| **Sticks** | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.75 |
| Potassium Bichromate | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Carbonate, calc. U.S.P. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| 80-85 p.c. | lb. | — | — .18 |
| 85-90 p.c. | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| 90-95 p.c. | lb. | — | — .28 |
| *96-98 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Chlorate, cryst. | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Powdered, American | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Japanese | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Muriate, basis 80 p.c. | | — | — — |
| **Foreign** | | — | — 85.00 |
| Permanganate, Com'l | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Yellow | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Sulphate | | — | —150.00 |
| Saltpetre, Granulated | lb. | — | — .13¾ |
| **Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light** | 100 lbs. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| In bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| **Dense 58 p.c. bags** | 100 lbs. | 2.40 | — 2.65 |
| **Caustic, 76 p.c.** | 100 lbs. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Ground, 76 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Sodium Acetate | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Bichromate | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Sodium Bisulphate | ton | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls. | | — | — 1.40 |
| Bicarbonate | lb. | — | — 2.40 |
| Chlorate | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Cyanide 96-98 | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Hyposulph. bbls. gran. | 100 lbs. | — | — 3.60 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | — | — 3.85 |
| Nitrate, tech. | 100 lbs. | 2.95 | — 3.15 |
| **Phosphate** | 100 lbs. | 3.25 | — 3.40 |
| Refined | lb. | .06¾ | — .07 |
| Nitrite | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Prussiate, Yellow | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Silicate, 60 deg. | lb. | .03 | — .03½ |
| 40 deg. | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| Sulphide, 60 p.c. | lb. | .04¼ | — .05½ |
| 30 p.c. crystals | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| Sulphite | lb. | .03 | — .03½ |
| Sulphate, Gl'b. salt | 100 lbs. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Sulphur Dioxide Com. | lb. | .08 | — .11 |
| Sulphur crude | ton | 25.00 | —30.00 |
| Flour Com'l.. | bbls. 100 lbs. | 1.70 | — 2.00 |
| Roll, 100 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 2.95 | — 3.15 |
| Flowers, 100 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 3.30 | — 3.60 |
| Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots | | | |
| 60 deg. f.o.b. wks. | ton | 15.00 | —18.00 |
| 66 deg. f.o.b. wks. | ton | 20.00 | —25.00 |
| Oleum, f.o.b. wks. | ton | 25.00 | —30.00 |
| Battery Acid car's per 100lbs. | | Nominal | |
| Tin. bichloride | lb. | .21½ | — .22¼ |
| Crystals | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| Zinc, carbonate | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Chloride, Fused | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Granulated | lb. | — | — .13½ |
| Oxide, French | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Leaded | lb. | .08¾ | — .10½ |
| Sulphate | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |

*Nominal.

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

### COAL-TAR CRUDES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benzol C. P. | gal. | .25 | — .28 |
| (90 p.c.) | gal. | .25 | — .28 |
| Cresylic acid, crude,95-97p.c. | gal. | .65 | — .75 |
| 50 p.c. | gal. | .50 | — .55 |
| 25 p.c. | gal. | .30 | — .35 |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | lb. | .15¾ | — .17 |
| Creosote oil, 25 p.c. | gal. | .40 | — .45 |
| Dip. oil, 25 p.c. | gal. | .40 | — .45 |
| Naphthalene, balls | lb. | .08 | — .11 |
| Flake | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| *Phenol | lb. | — | — .14 |
| Pitch, various grades | ton | 14.00 | —18.00 |
| Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal. | | .22 | — .25 |
| Crude heavy | gal. | .16 | — .18 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | .25 | — .30 |
| *Commercial, 90 p.c. | gal. | .25 | — .30 |
| Xylol, pure water white | gal. | .40 | — .45 |
| Commercial | gal. | .30 | — .35 |

### INTERMEDIATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals) | | | |
| Acid H | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Acid Metanilic | lb. | — | — 1.60 |
| Acid Naphthionic, Crude | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Refined | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Acid Sulphanilic, erude | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Refined | lb. | — | — .35 |
| p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| *Aminoazobenzene | lb. | — | — — |
| Aniline Oil | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Aniline Salts | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| Aniline for red | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| *Anthracene (80 p.c.) | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Anthraquinone | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Benzaldehyde, Tech. | lb. | .6[illegible] | — .70 |
| U.S.P. & F.F.C., see Aromatic Chemicals | | | |
| Benzidine Base | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Benzidine Sulphate | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Benzylchloride, 95-97 | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Diamidophenol | lb. | — | — 6.00 |
| Dianisidine | lb. | 10.00 | —12.00 |
| Dinitrophenol | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| o-Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Dinitrobenzol | lb. | .23 | — .32 |
| Dinitrobenzol | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Diethylaniline | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Dimethylaniline | lb. | .52½ | — .55 |
| Dinitrochlorbenzene | lb. | .23 | — .28 |
| Dinitronaphtbalene | lb. | .45 | — 50 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dinitrotoluol | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Diphenylamine | lb. | .53 | — .58 |
| Dioxynaphthalene | lb. | — | — — |
| "G" Salt | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Gammic Acid | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| **Hydrazobenzene** | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| **Methylanthraquinone** | lb. | — | — — |
| Monochlorbenzol | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Monothylaniline | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| **Naphthalenediamine** | lb. | — | — — |
| a-Naphthol, crude | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| b-Naphthol, distilled | lb. | .43 | — .48 |
| Sublimed | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| a-Naphthylamine | lb. | .32 | — .40 |
| b-Naphthylamine, tech. | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Sublimed | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Neuille Winter's Acid | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.90 |
| Nitrobenzol | lb. | .15 | — .16½ |
| Nitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Nitronaphthalene | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| o-Nitrophenol | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| p-Nitrotoluol | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Nitrotoluol | lb. | — | — — |
| o-Nitrotoluol | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Paranitraniline | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| m-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| p-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Phthalic Amhydride | lb. | — | — .90 |
| **Pseudo-Cumol** | lb. | — | — — |
| "P" Salt | lb. | .62½ | — .65 |
| Resorcin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals | | | |
| Resorcin, Technical | lb. | 3.50 | — 5.00 |
| Sodium Naphthionate | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| **Tetranitromethylaniline** | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Tolidin | lb. | — | — 1.65 |
| o-Toluidine | lb. | — | — .30 |
| p-Toluidine | lb. | — | — 1.75 |
| m-Toluylenediamine | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| **Xylene, pure** | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| **Xylene, Com.** | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Xylidine | lb. | .45 | — .50 |

### COAL-TAR COLORS

**ACID COLORS:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.70 |
| Blue | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |
| Brown | lb. | 1.25 | — 2.00 |
| Fuchsin | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.50 |
| Orange II | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Orange III | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Red | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Scarlet | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Violet 10B | lb. | — | — 6.50 |
| Amidine Yellow R. | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Alpine Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 7.50 |
| Alkaline Blue, Dom. | lb. | — | — 4.75 |
| Alkaline Blue, Imp. | lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Azo Carmine | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Azo Yellow | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| Azo Yellow, green shade | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.50 |
| Brilliant Delphine B.S. | lb. | — | — 4.50 |
| Erythrosine | lb. | 12.00 | —14.00 |
| Fast Light Yellow, 2-G | lb. | — | — 3.00 |
| Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. | lb. | — | — 3.00 |
| Granine | lb. | 8.75 | — 9.25 |
| Indigo 20 p.c. paste | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Indigotine, conc. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Indigotine, paste | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Metanil Yellow | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.75 |
| Medium Green | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Naphthol Green | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Naphthylamine Red | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.50 |
| Nigrosine, Oil Sol. | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Orange, R. G., contract | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Orange Y conc. | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Patent Blue, Swiss Type | lb. | 12.00 | —16.00 |
| Ponceau | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Scarlet 2R | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Tartrazine, Dom. | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Tartrazine, Imp. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Uranine | lb. | 10.00 | —11.00 |
| Wool Green S. Swiss | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.00 |
| Yellow for Wool | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.25 |

**DIRECT COLORS:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Sky Blue | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.75 |
| Blue | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Brown | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.75 |
| Bordeaux | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.50 |
| Fast Red | lb. | 3.50 | — 6.00 |
| Fast Yellow | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.50 |
| Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 4.00 |
| Violet con't | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.50 |
| Benzo Purperine 10B | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Benzo Purperine 4B | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Chryosophenine, Dom. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Chryosophenine, Imp. | lb. | — | — 3.80 |
| Congo Red 4B Type | lb. | 1.60 | — 2.25 |
| Diamine Sky Blue F. F. | lb. | — | — 7.00 |
| Oxamine Violet | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Primuline, Dom. | lb. | — | — 3.00 |

# Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OIL COLORS:** | | | |
| Black | lb. | .70 | — 1.00 |
| Blue | lb. | 1.65 | — 2.00 |
| Orange | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Red III | lb. | 1.65 | — 2.00 |
| Red IV | lb. | 1.80 | — 3.50 |
| Scarlet | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.70 | — 2.00 |
| Nigrosine, spts. sol. | lb. | — | — .85 |
| Nigrosine, water sol., blue | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Jet | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| **SULPHUR COLORS:** | | | |
| Black | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Blue, Dom. | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Brown | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Green | lb. | 1.00 | — 2.00 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.75 |
| **CHROME COLORS:** | | | |
| Alizarin Blue, bright | lb. | 7.75 | — 9.25 |
| Alizarin, medium | lb. | 6.25 | — 7.50 |
| Alizarin Brown, conc. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Alizarin Orange | lb. | — | — 1.90 |
| Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste | lb. | 5.00 | —10.00 |
| Alizarin Yellow G. | lb. | — | — 1.35 |
| Alizarin Yellow R. | lb. | — | — 1.50 |
| Chrome Black, Dom. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Chroms Black, Imp. | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.50 |
| Chrome Blue | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Chrome Green, Dom. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Chrome Red | lb. | — | — 2.00 |
| **BASIC COLORS:** | | | |
| Auramine, Single O. Dom. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Auramine, Double O. Imp. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Bismarck Brown Y. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Bismarck Brown R. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Chrysoidine R | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Chrysoidine Y | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Crystal Violet | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Emerald Green, Crystals | lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Green Crystals, Brilliant | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.00 |
| Indigo 20 p.c. paste | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.00 |
| Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. | lb. | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Magenta Acid, Dom. | lb. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| Magenta Crystals, Imp. | lb. | 10.00 | —12.00 |
| Malachite Green, Crystals | lb. | — | — 4.50 |
| Malachite Green, Powd. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Methylene Blue, tech. | lb. | 2.25 | — 3.50 |
| Methyl Violet | lb. | 2.60 | — 2.75 |
| Phosphine G. Domestic | lb. | 7.00 | —10.00 |
| Rhodamine B, ex. con't. | lb. | — | —27.00 |
| Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Victoria Blue B. | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Victoria Blue, base, Dom. | lb. | — | — 6.00 |
| Victoria Green | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.00 |
| Victoria Red | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Victoria Yellow | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| **NATURAL DYESTUFFS** | | | |
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Seed | lb. | .05½ | — .07 |
| Carmine No. 40 | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| Cochineal | lb. | .65 | — .80 |
| Gambier, see tanning. | | | |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Oudes | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Madras | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Chinese | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quercitron Bark, see tanning. | | | |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Aleppey | lb. | — | — .10 |
| **DYEWOODS** | | | |
| Barwood | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Camwood, chips | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Fustic, sticks | ton | 30.00 | —35.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Hypernic, chips | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| *Logwood Sticks | ton | 25.00 | —35.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .03½ | — .05½ |
| Quercitron, see tanning. | | | |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| **EXTRACTS** | | | |
| Archil, Double | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Triple | lb. | — | — .19 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning. | | | |
| Rangoon, boxes | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Liquid | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Tablet | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | — | — — |
| English | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Concentrated | lb. | — | — — |

*Nominal.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Flavine** | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Fustic, Solid | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Crystals 100 p.c. | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Extract 42 deg. | lb. | .14 | — .16½ |
| Liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | .15 | — .19 |
| Gall | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| Hematine Extract 51 deg. | lb. | .11 | — .13½ |
| Crystals, 100 p. c. | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | — | — .24 |
| Indigo, natural | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Extract | lb. | .30 | — .37 |
| Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.50 |
| Logwood, solid | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Crystals, 100 p.c. | lb. | — | — .21 |
| 51 deg., Twaddle | lb. | — | — .10 |
| Contract | lb. | .10¼ | — .10¼ |
| Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Crystals, 100 p.c. | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Paste | lb. | — | — .10 |
| **Persian Berries** | lb. | — | — — |
| **Quebracho, see tanning.** | | | |
| Quercitron, 51 deg. | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| Powdered, 100 p.c. | lb. | .13 | — .14 |

**MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Technical | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Blood, imported | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Domestic | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Prussian blue | lb. | .65 | — .80 |
| Soluble | lb. | .65 | — .80 |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| 100-lb. tins | lb. | — | — .12 |
| 520-lb. casks | lb. | — | — .11 |
| Carload lots | lb. | — | — .10 |

**DEXTRINES AND STARCHES**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Gum | per 100 lbs. | 8.00 | — 8.50 |
| Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow | per 100 lbs. | 7.50 | — 7.75 |
| Potato, white or canary | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Starch, Powd., bags & bbls. | | — | — 6.25 |
| Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls. | | — | — 6.25 |
| Potato, Domestic | lb. | — | — .09½ |
| Imported, duty paid | lb. | .09¼ | — .09½ |

**RAW TANNING MATERIALS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algarobilla | ton | 185.00 | —200.00 |
| Divi Divi | ton | 74.00 | —76.00 |
| Hemlock Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. | ton | 65.00 | —70.00 |
| Bark, S. A. | ton | 60.00 | —65.00 |
| Myrobalans | ton | 50.00 | —60.00 |
| Oak Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Ground | ton | — | —17.50 |
| Quercitron Bark rough | ton | 13.00 | —15.00 |
| Ground | ton | 27.00 | —28.00 |
| Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan. | ton | 105.00 | —115.00 |
| Virginia, 25 p.c. tan. | ton | 75.00 | —85.00 |
| Valonia Cups | ton | — | — — |
| Beard | ton | — | — — |
| Wattle Bark | ton | 70.00 | —75.00 |

**TANNING EXTRACTS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. | lb. | .03 | — .03¼ |
| Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls. | lb. | — | — .03½ |
| Crystals, ordinary | lb. | — | — — |
| Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Gambier, 25 p. c. tan. | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Common | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Cubes, Singpaore | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Cubes, Java | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan. | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Larch, 25 p.c. tan. | lb. | .04¼ | — .04½ |
| Crystals, 50 p.c. tan. | lb. | .08¼ | — .08¾ |
| Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan. | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Liquid, 25 p.c. tan. | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01¼ | — .02½ |
| Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan | lb. | Nominal | |
| *Solid, 50 p.c. tan. | lb. | — | — — |

*Nominal

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan | lb. | — | — .05¾ |
| Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. | lb. | — | — .07½ |
| *35 p.c. tan, untreated | lb. | — | — .06½ |
| *35 p.c. tan, bleaching | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| *Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| *Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01½ | — .01¾ |
| Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan. | lb. | .06½ | — .08 |
| Valoni, solid, 65 p.c. tan. | lb. | Nominal | |

## Oils

**ANIMAL AND FISH**
**(Carloads)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod Newfoundland | gal. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | — | —90.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | — | —135.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| English | lb. | .07½ | — .08½ |
| Neutral | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Horse | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Lard, prime | gal. | — | — 2.00 |
| Off prime | gal. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| No. 1 | lb. | — | — 1.45 |
| Extra, No. 1 | gal. | — | — 1.50 |
| No. 2 | gal. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| Menhaden, Light strained | gal. | — | — 1.28 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | — | — 1.30 |
| White, bleached, winter | lb. | — | — 1.32 |
| *Northern, crude | gal. | — | — 1.10 |
| Southern crude, f.o.b. plant | gal. | — | — 1.08 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | — | — 2.25 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.15 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | 1.95 | — 2.00 |
| *Dark | gal. | — | — 1.50 |
| *Prime | gal. | — | — 1.55 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Red (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Saponified | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Sperm bleached winter | | | |
| 38 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.00 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 1.95 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test | gal. | 1.95 | — 2.00 |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | — | — .27½ |
| Double pressed | lb. | — | — .28½ |
| Triple pressed | lb. | — | — .38 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | — | — 1.60 |
| Prime | gal. | — | — 1.55 |
| Whale, natural winter | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Bleached, winter | gal. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |

**VEGETABLE OILS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor, No. 1 bbls. | lb. | — | — .21 |
| Cases | lb. | .23 | — .23½ |
| No. 3 | lb. | — | — .19¾ |
| China Wood Oil, bbls. | lb. | — | — .23 |
| Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls. | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Tanks | lb. | .15 | — .15½ |
| Cochin, bb.s bbls., Dom. | lb. | — | — .19 |
| *Tanks | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |
| Manila, tanks, coast | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Corn, refined, bbls. | lb. | .24 | — .24½ |
| Crude, Tanks | lb. | — | — .15½ |
| **Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.** | | | |
| mills, in tanks | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Summer, yel., prim., bbl. | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| *White | lb. | — | — — |
| *Winter yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Linseed, raw car lots | gal. | — | — 2.13 |
| 5 barrel lots | gal. | — | — 2.15 |
| Boiled, 5-bbl. lots | gal. | — | — 2.16 |
| Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots | gal. | — | — 2.17 |
| *Olive, denatured | gal. | — | — 2.50 |
| Edible | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.15 |
| *Foots | lb. | — | — .20 |
| Palm, Lagos casks | lb. | — | — .17½ |
| *Benin | lb. | — | — .16¾ |
| Niger | lb. | — | — .16 |
| *Palm Kernel, domestic | lb. | — | — — |
| *Imported | lb. | — | — — |
| Peanut Oil, refined | lb. | — | — .24 |
| *Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | — | — .22 |
| Poppy Seed | gal. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl. | gal. | — | — 1.45 |
| *Blown | gal. | — | — 1.55 |
| *Sesame, domestic, edible | gal. | — | — 2.40 |
| *Imported | gal. | — | — — |
| Sova Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast | lb. | — | — .15 |
| New York, bbls. | lb. | — | — .19 |

**GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS**
**(New York Markets)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grease, *white | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Yellow | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| House | lb. | .12½ | — .14 |

*Nominal

# Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grease, Brown | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Lard City | lb. | — | — .25½ |
| Lard City | lb. | — | — .25½ |
| Compound | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Stearine, lard | lb. | — | — .33 |
| Oleo | lb. | — | — .17 |
| Tallow, edible | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| City, Loose | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| **(Chicago Markets)** | | | |
| Tallow, edible | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| City Fancy | lb. | .16¾ | — .16½ |
| Prime Packers | lb. | .16 | — .16¼ |
| Grease, Choice White | lb. | .17½ | — .17¾ |
| "A" White | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| "B" White | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Yellow | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Brown | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Bone | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| House | lb. | .11½ | — .12¼ |
| Stearine, prime oleo | lb. | .16½ | — .17 |
| Lard, city steam | lb. | .25½ | — .25 |

**OIL CAKE AND MEAL**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. | | — | —54.50 |
| f.o.b. New Orleans | | — | — — |
| Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | | — | —56.00 |
| Columbia | | — | —53.00 |
| New Orleans | ton | — | — — |
| Corn Cake | short ton | 55.00 | —57.00 |
| Meal | short ton | 59.00 | —64.26 |
| Linseed cake, dom. | short ton | — | —80.00 |
| Linseed Meal | short ton | — | —80.00 |

*Nominal.

## Miscellaneous

**COCOA**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accura | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Bahia | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Caracas | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Hayti | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Trinidad | lb. | .25 | — .26 |

**SHELLAC**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *D. C. | lb. | — | — — |
| *Diamond "I" | lb. | — | — — |
| *Fine Orange | lb. | — | — 1.35 |
| Second Orange | lb. | — | — — |
| *T. N. | lb. | — | — 1.20 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| *Button | lb. | — | — 1.30 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | — | — 1.20 |
| Bone, dry | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |

**NAVAL STORES**
**(Carloads ex-dock)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine in bbls. | gal. | 1.73 | — 1.75 |
| Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. | gal. | — | — 1.30 |
| *Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. | lb. | — | — 1.21 |
| Pitch, prime | 200 lb. bbl. | 8.50 | —10.50 |
| Rosin, common | 280 lb. bbl. | — | —17.00 |
| Medium | bbl. | — | —19.00 |
| Pale | bbl. | — | —26.00 |
| Tar, kiln-burnt, pure | 50-gal. bbls. | 12.50 | —13.00 |

*Nominal

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

**Imports from Sept. 12 to Sept. 19**

## *Imports*

**ACIDS—Citric,** 20 csks. George Lueders & Co., Palermo; 40 csks. E. J. Harry, Palermo; 20 csks., Magnus, Mabee & Heyman, Palermo; 100 csks., Bech, Van Siclen & Co., Palermo; 50 csks., J. Schoenegan; **Citric, Crystals,** 4 csks. Keene & Co., London; 60 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 160 kegs, Leonhardt & Brush, Liverpool; 50 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Liverpool; 50 csks. J. Schoenegan, Palermo; 150 csks., 50 csks. E. M. Javitz & Co., Inc., Palermo; 20 csks. Towns & James, Palermo; 200 csks. Harper, Marshall & Thompson, Palermo; 50 csks. C. L. Huisking & Co., Palermo; 100 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; **Cresylic,** 48 drums Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow; **Oxalic,** 100 csks. Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Christiania; **Tartaric,** 80 bbls., S. Rosenblatt, Genoa; 50 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 30 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Liverpool; 50 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 60 csks. W. K. John & Co., Palermo; 20 csks. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Palermo; 40 csks., J. Schoenegan, Palermo; 50 csks., Smith, Nessle & Co., Palermo

**ALMONDS—Bitter,** 45 bgs. Jaburg Bros., Genoa; 10 bgs. A. L. Causse, Naples; 50 bgs. United Fig & Date Co., Naples; 50 bgs. W. Brandt, Sons & Co., Naples; 80 bgs. Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Naples; 10 bgs. Muller, Schall & Co., Naples; 150 bgs. British Bank of South America, Naples; 200 bgs. Equitable Trust Co., Bordeaux; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 10 bgs. First Security Bank of Minneapolis, Messina; 100 bgs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Messina; 50 bgs. Konig Bros. & Co., Messina; 150 bgs. A. L. Causse, Messina; 100 bgs. British Bank of North America, Messina; 600 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 100 bgs. British Bank of South America, Messina; 100 bgs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Messina; 900 bgs. H. Bletsch Co., Messina; 40 bbls., Irving National Bank, Messina; 173 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Messina; 50 bgs., Spence & Co., Messina; 150 bgs., Fratelli Futi, Messina; 200 bls., E. Naumberg & Co., Messina; 90 bgs., Fruhling & Goschen, Messina; 100 bgs. British Bank of South America, Naples; 200 bgs. Irving National Bank, Naples; 250 bgs. G. A. Taiobler, Palermo; **Shelled,** 550 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina

**AMMONIUM MURIATE**—184 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 45 cs. L. Hamburger & Co., Liverpool; 20 csks. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool.

**ANILINE COLORS**—10 csks., 3 kegs. Read, Holliday & Sons, Liverpool

**ANTIMONY SULPHIDE**—30 csks. Stanley Dogget, Inc., Southampton

**BALSAM COPAIBA**—30 cs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific ports; 41 cs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Para; 64 cs. P. Bertuch, Para; 2 cs., Lawrence Johnson & Co., Maceio; 180 cs. H. A. Astlett & Co., Para

**BARK—Peruvian,** 60 bls. Duncan, Fox & Co., South Pacific ports; **Wattle,** 1,223 bgs. Standard Bank of South Africa, Durban; 2,264 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Durban; 3,396 bgs. Amour Leather Co., Durban

**BAY RUM**—10 cs. K. H. Butler & Co., St. Thomas; 35 cs., 1 csk. P. Ballentine & Sons, St. Thomas; 25 bbls. McKesson & Robbins, St. Thomas; 4 pkgs., 4 pkgs. Park & Tilford, St. Thomas

**BEANS—Cocoa,** 6,000 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 9,000 bgs. Habicht & Braun, Bordeaux; 15 bgs. E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 1,000 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs. L. Tous & Co., South Pacific ports; 300 bgs. Lawrence Turnure & Co., South Pacific ports; 2,000 bgs. R. A. Putman & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 620 bgs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., South Pacific ports; 77 bgs. Cook & Bernheimer, Colon; 400 bgs. Ward, Hawes & Co., Liverpool; 705 bgs. J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 325 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 779 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 22,803 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Accra; 19 scks. R. Huth & Co., Cristobal; 70 scks. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cristobal, 2,152 bgs. J. H. Rayner & Co., Liverpool; 223 bgs. A. Souza, Itacoatiara; 900 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Itacoatiara; 751 bgs. London & River Plate Bank, Para; 685 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Para; 267 bgs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Para; 7,000 bgs. Foreign Trade Banking Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 237 bgs. Hagemeyer Trading Co., Para; 240 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Para; **Locust,** 353 bgs. National City Bank, Messina; 1,500 bgs. Sugar Products Co., St. John, N. B.; **Vanilla,** 2 bxs. F. C. Luthi & Co., St. Kitts; 1 cs. Harper, Marshall & Thompson, Tampico; 47 cs. H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico; 26 cs. Gomez & Sloan, Inc., Tampico; **Cut,** 4 cs. Gomez & Sloan, Tampico

**CAPSICUM**—100 bxs. C. G. Baslotti, Barcelona; 44 bxs., Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona

**CARDAMOMS**—5 cs., 15 cs., 10 cs., 10 cs. M. Jafferbhoy, Bombay

**CASEINE**—384 bgs. C. Jivanbal & Co., Bombay; 5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 445 bgs. Equitable Trust Co., Bordeaux; 1,056 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 10 bgs. powdered, National Bank of India, Bombay

**CHEMICAL—Miscellaneous,** 6 cs. Johnson & Sons, London

**COPRA**—21 bgs. Pan American Trading Co., Santa Marta; 89 bgs. **cut,** Elbert & Co., Bombay

**CUMARIN**—50 cs. P. Bertuch, Para

**DIVI—DIVI**—223 bgs. Gillespie Bros & Co., Kingston; 4,000 bgs. Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 3,000 bgs. Bank of New York, Santos; 426 bgs. I. Brandon & Bros., Panama

**DRUGS—Crude,** 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Miscellaneous,** 59 scks. Manuel Caragol & Sons, Santander

**DYESTUFFS—Gambier,** 1,000 cs., Smith & Schipper, Belawan; **Orchil Liquor,** 10 csks. A. De Ronde & Co., London; 14 csks. W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool

**ERGOT—Rye,** 15 bgs. McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Santander; 18 bgs. American Foreign Banking Corporation, Santander; 44 bgs. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Santander; 14 bgs., 14 bgs. Schultz & Ruckgaber, Santander; 14 bgs. C. E. Lilly & Co., Santander

**EXTRACTS—Miscellaneous,** 8 bbls., Interchange Ltd., Christiania; 2 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Christiania

**FLORAL WATER**—15 csks. A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles

**FLOWERS—Chamomile,** 44 bgs. Interocean Forwarding Co., Santander; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 55 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; 45 bls. W. Benkert, Trieste; **Rose,** 21 bdls. International Banking Corporation; **Saffron,** 4 bgs. R. J. Gates, Tampico

**GELATIN**—10 cs. H. D. Catty & Co., Havre

**GUMS—Asafetida,** 107 bgs., 15 cs., Monroe Drug Co., Bombay; 42 cs. Halle, Perris Trading Co., Bombay; 15 cs., Dodwell & Co., Bombay; 10 cs., Pitt, Scott & Co., Bombay; **Chicle,** 65 bdls. J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso; 86 bls., A. Rihani, Progresso; 80 bales, American Chicle Co., Progresso; 102 bgs. West India Oil Co., Liverpool; **Myrrh,** 26 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay; **Olibanum,** 100 cs., 28 cs. National Bank of India, Bombay; 300 cs. International Banking Corporation, Bombay; 100 cs. M. Jafferbhoy, Bombay; **Tragacanth,** 122 cs. Colonial Bank of New York, Bombay; 20 cs., 100 bgs. Thurston & Bradich, Liverpool

**HERBS—Medicinal Miscellaneous,** 49 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

**IODINE**—21 kegs, S. E. Nash & Watjen, Central American ports.

**IRON OXIDE**—15 csks., 15 kegs Walford Forwarding Corporation, Liverpool; 150

csks. **red,** J. L. Smith & Co., Liverpool; 8 csks. Hummel & Robinson, Liverpool; 33 csks. E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 90 csks. J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 6 csks. C. B. Crystal, Liverpool; 56 csks. Walford Forwarding Corporation, Liverpool; 39 cs., 11 csks. R. Coulston & Co., Liverpool

**ISINGLASS**—60 bls., 14 bls. T. M. Duche & Co., Liverpool

**LEAVES—Buchu,** 5 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown; **Coca,** 72 bls. Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific ports; **Digitalis,** 10 scks. Manuel, Caragol & Sons, Santander; **Medicinal Miscellaneous,** 14 scks. M. Caragol & Sons, Santander; **Senna,** 57 bls. McKesson & Robbins, London; 400 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 57 bls. McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool

**LICORICE PASTE**—1 cs. Keene & Co., London

**LIME CITRATE**—90 csks., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Messina; 89 cs. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina; 24 csks. Citro Chemical Co., Messina; 17 csks. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina; **Phosphate,** 3 cs. Spratts Patent Co., London

**LIME JUICE**—140 csks., 10 csks, 36 cs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 44 cs. Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 26 pkgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica; 73 pkgs., 19 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 10 csks. Middleton & Co., St. Lusia; **Raw,** 41 csks. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Dominica; 5 csks. W. J. Walsh, Dominica; 100 csks, Baring Bros. & Co., Dominica

**MAGNESIUM**—2 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Inc., London; 30 cs. France & New York Medicine Co., Liverpool

**MANNA**—7 cs. R. Moellhausen, Palermo; 10 cs., 5 ½ cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Palermo

**MEDICINES—Miscellaneous,** 3 cs., Gerhard & Hey, Inc., Genoa; 5 pkgs. Sanitegeno Co., Naples; 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 5 cs., T. A. Headley, Liverpool; 5 cs. E. Fougera & Co., London; 2 cs. 150 bgs., 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples

**MENTHOL**—25 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., London

**MERCURY**—2 drums, Caraval & Co., Inc. Tampico; 90 flsks. Poillon & Poirer, Tampico; 46 flsks. W. Schall & Co., Tampico

**MYROBALANS**—13,907 pockets, 4,000 bgs., 1,700 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rangoon; 69 bgs., 3,568 pockets, F. Mathurdas & Co., Bombay; 317 bgs., Pragji, Soorji & Co., Bombay

**NUX VOMICA**—4,000 bgs., 25 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 1,751 bgs., 5,672 bgs. F. Mathuralos & Co., Bombay; 95 pockets, W. Jefferbhoy, Bombay; 1,000 pockets, Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta; 1,300 pockets, International Banking Corporation, Bombay

**OPIUM**—62 cs., J. Gulbenkian Freres & Co., Patras

**OILS—Almond,** 3 cs. Lehn & Fink, London; 40 cs., George Lueders & Co., Barcelona; **Aniline,** 18 bbls. F. W. Simmonds & Sons, Genoa; **Castor,** 5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Maceio; **Coconut,** 10 pkgs., Thornett & Fehr, Colombo; 64 pkgs. J. H. Vavasour & Co., Colombo; 174 pkgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Cod,** 37 csks. Wright & Cobb, St. Johns, N. F.; 4 bbls. Lighterage Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 200 bbls., Bowring & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 60 csks. E. F. Drew & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 525 csks. W. S. Job & Co., Inc., St. John's, N. F.; **Codliver,** 2 bbls. A. H. Reise & Co., St. John's, N. F.; 50 bbls. W. S. Job & Co., St. John's, N. F.; 25 bbls., A. G. Stallman, St. John's, N. F.; 25 bbls. Cook, Swan & Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 50 cs. Schieffelin & Co., Christiania; **Olive,** 25 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 600 cs. F. Bertolli & Co., Genoa; 250 cs. Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 500 cs. Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 50 bxs., M. Caragol & Sons, Barcelona; 750 bxs. East River, National Bank, Barcelona; 240 bxs F. Vandergrift & Co., Barcelona; 100 bbls. East River National Bank, Valencia; 20 bbls. Citizens National Bank, Cadiz; 70 bbls. A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz; 200 bxs. A. D. Shaw & Co., Cadiz., 280 cs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa; 1,000 cs. F. Romeo & Co., Genoa; **Palm,** 5 cs., Pisa, Nephews & Co., South Pacific ports; 123 csks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 2,044 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Aecra; 120 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Inc., Colombo; **Sulphur,** 100 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 200 csks., Fruhling & Goschen, Messina; 125 bbls. Philadelphia National Bank, Palermo

**OILS, ESSENTIAL—Bay,** 7 cs. R. Moellhausen, St. Lucia; **Bergamot,** 50 ¼ cs., 63 ½ cs., 200 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina; 100 ¼ cs., C. Morana, Messina; 20 cs., C. Morana, Messina; **Caraway,** 8 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Rotterdam; **Essential,** 9 cs., 24 cs. Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles; 33 csks. A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 7 cs. American Express Co., Marseilles; 1 cs. A. L. Van Ameringen, Rotterdam; 1 cs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Geranium,** 3 drums, T. D. Lawson Co., London; **Lemon,** 300 cs. Baring Bros. & Co., Messina; 25 cs. National Park Bank, Messina; 50 ½ cs., Lanman & Kemp, Messina; 50 ½ cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 200 ½ cs., 300 ¼ cs. George Lueders & Co., Messina; 50 ¼ cs. Vassas Freres, Messina; 8 ¼ cs. J. Taylor & Co., Messina; 50 ¼ cs. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 100 ¼ cs., Fruhling & Goschen, Messina; 100 ¼ cs., 2 ½ cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., Messina; 50 cs. C. G. Euler, Palermo; 80 cs. W. R. Jankee, Palermo; 6 cs. E. & J. Burke, Palermo; **Lime,** 44 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; 36 cs. F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 1 drum, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 36 cs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; **Linaloe,** 8 cs. H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico; 6 cs., Koutes Bros. Tampico; 3 cs. A. A. Stillwell, Tampico; 5 cs., 25 cs., W. Benkert, Tampico; **Orange,** 25 ¼ cs. Baring Bros. & Co., Messina; 50 cs. George Lueders & Co., Messina; 20 cs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Messina; **Rose,** 10 pots, National Bank of India, Bombay; 10 pots, International Banking Corporation, Bombay; **Sandalwood,** 25 cs. W. K. Grace & Co., Bombay

**OINTMENT**—1 cs., Park & Tilford, Liverpool

**PRECIPITATES—Miscellaneous,** 37 bxs., South American Develope Co., South Pacific ports; 9 cs. American Smelting & Refining Co., South Pacific ports

**PERFUMERY**—1 cs., R. Coulston & Co., Marseilles; 3 cs. A. L. Van Amerigen, Rotterdam; 44 cs., 100 cs. Park & Tilford, Havre; 1 cs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Liverpool; 7 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Miscellaneous,** 18 cs. A. Bouriois & Co., Havre; 2 cs., L. A. Consmiller, Havre; 13 cs. F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Union Drug Co., Havre; 302 pkgs. A. H. Smith & Co., Havre, 1 cs., Twilinhart & Co., Havre

**POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE**—16 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

**QUININE SULPHATE**—5 cs., S. Rosenblatt, London

**ROOT—Arrow,** 10 bbls. Middleton & Co., Barbados; **Canagria,** 6 bgs. H. R. Lathrop & Co., Tampico; 23 bgs. W. Benkert, Tampico; 4 bgs., W. Benkert, Tampico; **Colombo,** 52 bgs. M. Jafferbhoy, Bombay; 197 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; **Gentian,** 169 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 35 bls., Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 54 bgs. T. W. Mead & Co., Bilbao; **Ipecac,** 2 cs. Fidanque Bros., Panama; 7 cs. Hamilton & Hansell, Rio de Janeiro; 20 bls. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Central American ports; 9 bdls. H. A. Astlett & Co., Para; 6 bls., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Rio de Janeiro; **Medicinal, miscellaneous,** 27 bgs. S. B. Penick & Co., Liverpool; **Sarsaparilla,** 38 bls. W. R. Williams, Panama; 15 bls. Hanover National Bank, Tampico; 37 bls. Schieffelin & Co., Tampico; 17 bls. W. Schall & Co., Tampico; 8 bls., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Tampico; 50 bls. W. Benkert, Tampico, 4 cs., R. J. Gates, Tampico; **Zedcary,** 95 bgs., 92 bgs. M. Jefferbhoy, Bombay

**SALTPETER**—1,500 bgs. Balli Bros., London

**SANDALWOOD**—37 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

**SANTONIN**—1 cs. Hanover National Bank, Southampton

**SEEDS—Castor,** 100 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Port au Prince; 5,679 bgs., Bank of New York, Santos; **Cumin,** 100 scks. Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Dill,** 60 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Fennel,** 90 bgs. Elbert & Co., Bombay; 502 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay; **Linseed,** 17,411,266 pounds, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Ayres; **Mustard,** 54 scks. R. F. Downing & Co., Southampton; **Poppy,** 160 bgs., 160 bgs., 160 bgs., 81 bgs., 160 bgs., 181 bgs. National Bank of India, Bombay; 80 bgs. E. Nourojee, Bombay; 50 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay; 134 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bombay

**SILVER SULPHIDE**—18 cs. W. R. Grace & Co., Central American ports; 2 cs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, South Pacific ports

**SOAP—Olive,** 240 cs. Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 20 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Cadiz

**SPICES—Cassia,** 25 cs. Elbert & Co., Bombay; **Cinnamon,** 400 bls. H. P. Winter & Co., Colombo; **Quills,** 400 bls. J. Aron & Co., Colombo; 400 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., Colombo; 120 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Colombo; 75 bgs. Paolo Pastacalvi, Messina; 30 bgs. P. E. Anderson & Co., Palermo; **Cloves,** 1,131 bgs. Childs & Joseph, East London; 100 bls., Baring Bros. & Co., Capetown; **Ginger,** 50 bgs. National Bank of India, Bombay; 751 bgs. E. Nourojee, Bombay; 25 bgs. Pragji, Soorji & Co., Bombay; **Pepper, Black,** 100 bgs., 100 bgs., National Bank of India, Bombay; 101 bgs. M. Jefferbhoy, Bombay

**SPONGES**—617 bls. Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 76 bls., Isaacs & Co., Nassau; 60 bls. American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 29 bls. Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 376 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau; 16 bls. I. Clonney & Co., Piraeus

**TAMARINDS**—33 ½ bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Antigua.

**TARTAR**—504 scks. Tartar Chemical Works. Marseilles; **Cream Tartar,** 20 csks. E. M. Javitz & Co., Glasgow

**TOILET PREPARATIONS**—2 cs., Tice & Lynch, Liverpool

**THYMOL**—7 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

**TOLUOL SULPHONAMIDE**—14 bbls. American Express Co., Liverpool

**TURMERIC**—50 bgs., 50 bgs., 80 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 320 bgs. E. Nourojee

**WATER—Mineral,** 6 cs. Baldwin Locomotive Works

**WAX—Carnauba,** 163 bgs. Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Maceio; 62 bgs. American Trading Co., Maceio; 134 bgs., 734 bgs. Irving National Bank, Maceio; 226 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Maceia; 391 bgs., 2,030 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Maceio; 44 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Maceio; 815 bgs. Lazard Freres, Maceio; 459 bgs. Lazard Freres, Tutoya; 125 bgs. Irving National Bank, Tutoya; 250 bgs. National City Bank, Tutoya; 84 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; **Japan,** 50 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; **Paraffin,** 800 bgs. Union Petroleum Co., Rangoon

## PATENTS

### Granted August 5, 1919

1,312,127—Ralph H. McKee, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Process of making phenol.

1,312,186—Albert T. King, Wimbledon, and Frederick A. Mason, London, England. Manufacture of acetals.

1,312,316—William J. Gee, London, England. Method of separating solids from suspension in liquids and apparatus therefor.

1,312,430—Charles S. Beniamin, East Orange, N. J., assignor to General Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Chipped niter cake and process of making same.

1,312,452—John D. Morron, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor to The Mechanical Rubber Company. Method of recovering rubber solvent.

1,312,475—Edmund M. Flaherty, Parlin, N. J., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Anesthesia ether and process of making the same.

## Financial Notes

Ault & Wiborg have declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 13.

The syndicate headed by J. S. Bache & Co. and S. M. Schatzkin which underwrote the 150,000 shares of stock of the V. Vivaudou, Inc., recently offered to the public, has been dissolved.

The directorate of the Coca Cola Co., includes E. W. Woodruff, E. W. Stetson, S. C. Dobbs, C. H. Candler, Harold Hirsch, E. V. R. Thayer, W. C. Bradley, Louis K. Liggett, W. E. McCaw, T. K. Gleen, James H. Nunnally, Robert W. Atkins, Merrill H. Callaway and W. C. D'Arcy. C. H. Candler has been made chairman of the board, and S. C. Dobbs president. William Candler was made secretary and treasurer.

The International Agricultural Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 on stock of record Sept. 30.

### QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Expl. | 10¼ | 11 | Grasselli, pf. | 100 | 103 |
| Air Reduction | 57½ | 58½ | Hercules Powder | 210 | 220 |
| *Am. Ag. Ch. | 97 | 98½ | Hercules, Powd., pf. | 107 | 110 |
| *Am. Ag. Ch., pf. | 97 | 99 | H'k Electro | 65 | .. |
| Am. Chem. Prod. | 1 | 1½ | H'k Elec., pf. | 65 | 75 |
| Am. Chicle | 90 | 95 | Heyden Chem. | 8¼ | 8½ |
| *Am. Chicle, pf. | 80 | 85 | *Int. Agricul. | 25 | 26 |
| *Am. Cot. Oil. | 56 | 58 | *Int. Agricult., pf. | 82½ | 84 |
| *Am. Cot. Oil, pf. | 91 | 93 | *Int. Nickel | 25½ | 25¾ |
| Am. Cyan. | 35 | 40 | *Int. Nickel, pf. | 92½ | 93½ |
| Am. Cyan., pf. | 60 | 65 | *Int. Salt | 59 | 60 |
| *Am. Druggists S. | 11 | 11½ | K. Solvay | 100 | 120 |
| Amer. Glue | 40 | 45 | *Mathieson Alk. | 31 | 34 |
| Amer. Glue, pf. | 65 | 70 | Merrimac | 91½ | 93½ |
| *Am. Linseed | 77 | 78¾ | Mulford Co. | 55 | 60 |
| *Am. Linseed, pf. | 96 | 97 | Mutual Co. | 150 | .. |
| *Am. Malt | 54 | 55½ | *Nat. A. & C. | 46 | 48 |
| Amer. Zinc | 21½ | 22 | *N't A. & C., pf. | 88½ | 89½ |
| Amer. Zinc, pf. | 59¼ | 61 | National Lead | 80 | 80½ |
| Atlas Powder | 137 | 143 | National Lead, pf. | 103½ | 110 |
| Atlas Powd., pf. | 90 | 92 | N. J. Zinc | 240 | 245 |
| *Barrett Co. | 123 | 125½ | Niag. A., pf. | 96 | 100 |
| *Barrett Co., pf. | 113 | 114 | Parke, Davis & Co. | 115½ | 116 |
| British Am. Chem. | 9 | 9¼ | Penn. Salt | 81 | 83 |
| Butterworth-Jud. | 33 | 35 | Procter & Gamble | 676 | 695 |
| By. Prod. Co. | 117 | 121 | Rollin Ch. | 50 | 60 |
| Carborundum | 135 | 135½ | Rol. Ch. pf. | 80 | 90 |
| Carborundum, pf. | 115½ | 116 | Royal Baking Po. | 142 | 150 |
| Casein Co. | 40 | .. | Royal Bak. Po., pf. | 96½ | 98 |
| Celluloid Co. | 135 | 145 | Semet S. | 175 | 185 |
| Celluloid, pf. | .. | .. | Sherwin-Williams | 520 | 540 |
| Corn Products | 86½ | 87 | Solv. Proc. | 200 | 275 |
| Corn Products, pf. | 106½ | 108 | Stand. Ch. | 80 | 100 |
| Cu-Mor Chem. | 1 | 1 | *Tenn. C. & Chem. | 13½ | 13¾ |
| Davison Chem. | 32 | 32½ | Tex. Gulf, Sul. | 15¾ | 15½ |
| *Distillers' Secur. | 65 | 65½ | Union Carbide | 78 | 79 |
| Dow Chem. | 175 | 200 | Union Sulphur | .. | .. |
| Dow Ch., pf. | .. | 103 | *Un. Drug | 146 | 153 |
| Du Pont | 313 | 318 | *Un. Drug 1st pf. | 52 | 53 |
| Du Pont, debs., pf. | 89½ | 91½ | *Un. Drug 2nd pf. | 146 | 150 |
| Du Pont, C., pf. | 8 | 10 | *Un. Dyewood | 50 | 61 |
| Fed. Chem. | 85 | 95 | *Un. Dyewood, pf. | 90 | 96 |
| Fed. Ch., pf. | 95 | 100 | U. S. Gypsum | .. | .. |
| Freeport, Tex. Sul. | 47½ | 48 | *U. S. Indus. Alco. | 132½ | 133½ |
| Freept, Tex. Sul., pf. | 91 | 93 | U. S. Indus. Al., pf. | 103 | 105 |
| *Gen. Chem. | .. | 184 | Va.-Car. Chem. | 79 | 80 |
| *Gen. Chem., pf. | 103 | 105 | *Va.-Car. Ch., pf. | 114 | 115 |
| Grasselli | .. | 170 | | | |

### BONDS

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| *Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928 | 97 | 99 |
| *Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924 | 100 | 101 |
| *Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931 | 88 | 89 |
| *Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932 | 82 | 83 |
| *Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923 | 96 | 97 |
| *Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924 | 97 | 99 |

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

A third edition of a pamphlet entitled "The Future of Trade between the United States and the Netherlands" has been published by H. A. Van Coenen Torchiana, consul general of the Netherlands for the Pacific Coast States.

Five booklets describing products manufactured by the New Jersey Zinc Company, of 160 Front Street, New York, have just been issued. They are entitled "Chemicals," "Metals," "Rolled Zinc," "Zinc Dust" and "Pigments." "Chemicals" describes the various grades of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, zinc chloride, and salt cake produced by the company.

## New Incorporations

Continental Chemical Corporation, Vincennes, Ind., capital $200,000. John F. O'Brien, William T. Tichenor, Ralph E. Llewellyn, Robert Boyle, William T. Douthitt.

Lacquer-Like Chemical Co., New York, capital $200,000. To make cleansing, polishing, and liquid compounds. A. W. Britton, W. R. Randall, Phillip L. Neisser, all of New York.

Solpra Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, capital $25,000. Perfumes, drugs and chemicals. S. and S. Praisner, O. Berres, 135 Powell st., Brooklyn.

Trent Drug Co., Danville, Va., capital $15,000. J. A. Trent, P. A. Hayes, Greensboro, N. C.

The Columbia Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $100,000. Amos E. Redmond, Edward J. Redmond, Henry D. Driscoll, all of Washington, D. C.

H. A. Woods Drug Co., Evansville, Ind., capital $25,000. H. A. Woods, George Hoeffle, Frank Hoeffle, Evansville.

The Nuoline Co. of Connecticut, Manhattan, capital $250,000. To make Nuoline oil products. F. W. Morris, S. Fishman, L. Clement, Hotel Imperial, New York.

Liquids Engineering and Equipment Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. To construct buildings for storage of oils. A. L. Delseuw, R. L. Poucher, G. E. Anderson, 20 Church st., New York.

Rollin Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital 25,000 shares preferred stock $100 each; 125,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $3,125,000. C. Ingram, J. J. Riley, H. Maynard, 68 East 86th st., New York.

E. P. Lanfranchi & Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Olive oil. E. Bellion, C. C. and E. Beekman, 256 Broadway, New York.

T. W. Coyler Co., Dover, Del., capital $25,000. Agent for chemical compounds known as Rustoff. Wray C. Arnold, N. E. Taylor, M. Elliott, Philadelphia.

Welsh-Hills Co., Yonker, N. Y., capital $20,000. Hospital supplies and surgical instruments. A. K. Hills, 2nd, C. F. and W. H. Welsh, Bronxville, N. Y.

Home Drug Stores, Inc., Manhattan, capital $12,000. A. Brode, J. Schon, N. Birch, 1662 Madison ave., New York.

John Enequist, Inc., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Drugs, chemicals and dyes. J. Enequist, Jr., J. C. Williams, F. M. Livingston, 119 W. 49th st., New York.

Reilly-Snyder Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital $500,000. Druggists and chemists. L. L. Reilly, J. F. Snyder, H. E. Field, 310 West 86th st., New York.

The J. D. Menges Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Cosmetics. K. M. Staebler, W. Alderson, J. J. Mason, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Hydro-Carbon Products Co., Dover, Del., capital $2,000,000. T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox, Wilmington, Del.

Purcell Products Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., capital $100,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. Zick, F. H. Thomas, R. S. McMahon, Rochester.

The U. and G. Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $10,000. L. J. Frey; F. Wolf, H. D. Mencher, 67 Exchange Place, New York.

Wheeler, McGovern & Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Drugs and chemicals. H. Brown, L. B. Garretson, J. C. Connell, 35 Nassau street, New York.

Humus Fertilizer Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $2,000,000. T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Medical Products Laboratories, Inc., capital $25,000. Chemicals. Burton C. Wood, K. S. Miller, of Pittston, Pa., M. B. F. Hawkins, of Wilmington, Del.

Zagat Laboratories, Inc., Bronx, capital $20,000. Druggists and chemists. M. and A. L. Zagat, E. B. Schulkind, 732 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Mendel Zagat Drug and Chemical Co., Bronx, capital $10,000. E. B. Schulkind, A. L. and M. Zagat, 850 East 156th st., Bronx, N. Y.

P. J. Schumacher Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Toilet preparations and flavoring extracts. J. and P. G. Schumacher, C. Heine, 177 William st., New York.

Java Cocoanut Oil Co., Ltd., Manhattan, capital $1,500,000. J. S. Laing, G. N. Whittlesey, M. C. Fleming, 71 Broadway, New York.

**Capital Increases**—Lazell Perfumery Co., Newburg, $250,000 to $400,000.

## Treasury Decisions

The Treasury Department has authorized the classification of insect powder, the powdered flowers of the pyrethrum plant, as a non-enumerated manufactured article under paragraph 385 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, and assessable at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, on and after October 4, 1919.

Gum karaya was declared free of duty under paragraph 477 by the Board of General Appraisers on the protest of W. K. Jahu Co., Chicago.

# Want Ads

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1—Devine Reduction Kettle with jacket; 400 gals.
1—85 gal. Cast Iron Still.
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25%.....Calcium Acetate
25%.....Calcium Propionate
7%.....Calcium Butyrate
13%.....Sodium Chloride
7%.....Potassium Chloride

## TNT Oils

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